CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,272—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	3-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	3-6
11-0	6-6	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-6
22-0	13-0		22-0	13-0
25-0	13-6	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-6
37-6	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	8th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6393	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th "
B. I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th "
B. I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "
				1891.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3613	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4203	800	W. D. Worcester	31st "

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain. about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4203	800	W. D. Worcester..20th "
PEKIN	3521	1200	P. Harris .....4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton....18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

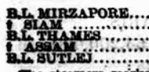
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERAL ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDINO ..	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

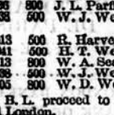
Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....On the 8th November, 1890.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechinger	4,000	750	1st Dec. '90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Jan. '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE or BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

The above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahoricich	4,000	900	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,300	600	21st Nov. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st November, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN FORBES," 3,000 tons, Captain J. White, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for DUNKIRK direct, on or about the 4th proximo, and passages can now be secured.

The saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For rates of Passage, Cabin Plans, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th October, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

THE MACIVOR LINE s.s. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KARRACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their Risk and Expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th October, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 5th November.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 8th November, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on 9th November after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th November, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 7th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons on or about 13th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

S. S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, on or about 4th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	12th Nov.
ARMENIA	3,395	Geo Read	25th Nov.

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BIDJOUJAN," "WOODS," "MAUIVER," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangements for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House, Street.

AGERS' TELEGRAM CODES.

DUPLEX STANDARD TELEGRAM CODE of 150,000 words in Sequence with Two Sets of Figure Cyphers in conformity with Telegraph Convention Rules.

£6-6-0= Rs. 78-12-0 CASH.
Ditto with 195,000 words.
£7-17-6= Rs. 98-8 CASH.

THACKER & CO., LD.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune and will play ANY NUMBER of tunes. Price inclusive of 12 METAL discs or tunes Rs. 75, Rs. 130 and Rs. 175 each.

Additional tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection,

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	...£500,000
" Subscribed and paid up	...£250,000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta	MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay	" KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London.

THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—

to negotiate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds Debentures or shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issues, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India: and to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

NOTES INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

TREACHER & Co. respectfully beg to invite the attention of intending Purchasers to their Extensive Assortment of Table Crockery and Glassware.

The whole of the following are best STAFFORD STONE WARE.

DINNER CROCKERY.		No. 1. Blue Line. Rs. a.	No. 3. Peach Blow. Rs. a.	No. 4. Gilt Line. Rs. a.	No. 5. Plain White. Rs. a.	No. 6. Ivy Entwine. Rs. a.	No. 7. Bird on Almond. Rs. a.	No. 8. Bird on Almond, Gilt. Rs. a.
Meat Plates	per doz.	4 8	5 4	8 4	3 0	3 4	5 8	8 0
Soup "	"	4 8	5 4	8 4	3 0	3 4	5 8	8 0
Pudding "	"	4 4	4 6	7 4	2 2	2 8	4 0	7 4
Cheese "	"	3 4	3 8	5 8	1 12	2 0	4 0	5 4
20" Flat Dish	each	7 8	...	10 8	...	...	8 0	3 0
18" Well Gravy Dish	"	7 8	8 0	14 0	5 0	5 4	8 0	12 8
18" Flat "	"	4 4	4 8	8 12	3 0	3 4	5 0	8 0
16" " "	"	3 4	3 8	5 12	2 0	2 4	4 0	5 4
14" " "	"	2 4	2 8	4 4	1 4	1 8	3 0	4 4
12" " "	"	1 8	1 12	2 14	1 0	1 2	2 0	2 12
10" " "	"	1 4	1 4	2 2	0 10	0 14	1 8	2 2
16" Fish Drainer	"	3 4	4 8	5 4	2 0	2 4	4 8	5 0
9" Pie Dish	"	1 2	1 6	1 10	0 10	0 12	1 8	2 4
11" "	"	1 10	1 14	2 2	1 0	1 2	2 0	3 0
Soup Tureen	"	9 0	9 12	18 0	6 8	7 0	9 8	17 8
Sauce Tureen	"	2 8	2 8	6 4	1 8	2 4	3 4	6 0
Vegetable Dishes	"	2 12	3 0	7 0	2 0	2 8	3 8	7 8
Side Dishes	"	8 0	8 8	14 8	13 0	6 8	9 4	14 0
Salad Bowl	"	2 12	3 4	7 0	2 0	2 8	3 8	6 0
Hot-water Plates	per doz.	23 0	...	33 0	20 0	...	26 0	36 0
Covered Cheese Dishes	each	7 4	8 0	14 8	6 0	6 8	8 4	12 8
Cheese Dish, no Cover	"	3 0	3 0	5 4	2 8	2 12	3 0	5 0
Steak Dishes	each	8 0	...	14 0	...	...	9 0	...
Tripartite Dish	"	6 0	6 8	10 0	4 12	5 0	5 0	7 0

Dinner Sets of above Patterns for 12 persons comprising 77 to 78 pieces.

No. 1 Set, Rs. 82-4. No. 3 Set, Rs. 85-2. No. 4 Set, Rs. 161-8. No. 5 Set, Rs. 50-10. No. 6 Set, Rs. 58-4. No. 7 Set, Rs. 97-8. No. 8 Set, Rs. 156-12.

Handsome Sets, suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 155 to Rs. 300.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.

SERVICE A—STOUT PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL, suitable for District use.
A Set comprising 1 dozen Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Finger, and Beer Glasses, 2 each. Pint and Quart Decanters, & 12 Soda Tumblers. Price Rs. 52-12. ½ Service of above, Rs. 34-14.

SERVICE B—MEDIUM PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL—
A Set comprising same items as Service A, with the addition of 1 Claret Jug and 1 dozen Liqueur Glasses. Price Rs. 89-12. ½ Service of above Rs. 47-6.

SERVICE D—CUT AND ETCHED CIRCLES—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 122. ½ Service of above, Rs. 60-8.

SERVICE E—CUT ICED LOOPS AND BALLS—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 172. ½ Service of above, Rs. 88.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.	FINGER BOWLS.	TOILET SERVICES.
CENTRE PIECES.	FLOWER VASES.	TOILET TABLE SETS.
DESSERT SETS.	MENU STANDS.	TETE-A-TETE SERVICES.
EPERGNES.	NAME TABLETS.	

COMPLETE COLOURED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAHABLESHWAR.

MR. J. M. VAKILNA has been APPOINTED our retail AGENT for the SALE of our WINES and SPIRITS in the above station.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.

Bombay, 1st Oct., 1890.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES. PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows...	10	8
Do. do. Plain.....	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows.....	10	8
Do. do. Plain.....	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes.....	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes...	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light.....	9	8
Do. do. Stout.....	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes.....	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes.....	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes.....	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

MAHABLESWAR RACE VIEW HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL situated near Satara Road, next to Lord Reay Villa, has been OPEN from 1st October, 1890, for European Ladies and Gentlemen only. Rooms may be secured previously.

CHARGES.

Single gentleman	Rs. 5 0 per day.
Lady and gentleman	Rs. 10 0 per day.
Child	Rs. 2 8 per day.

The Hotel is in a well ventilated spot and is under a First Class management.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON An agreeable place to visit during THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY, S. KING & CO., LONDON.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from "	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	"	20
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	35
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	"	24
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	"	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	"	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	"	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	"	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs from	"	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs	"	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do.	from "	18
Gold Framed do. do.	from "	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides	from "	6
Silver do. do. do.	from "	25
Gold do. do. do.	from "	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed	from Rs.	4
Silver do. do.	from "	30
Gold do. do.	from "	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ..... Rs. 100

Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts... .. 25

Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable..... " 30

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
" Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and "	1	8
" Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each "	3	0
" " Gold	each from "	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

ELECTRIC LIGHT NOW INSTALLED.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY.

Ladies' Session only Daily 10 to 12 p.m.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

GENERAL PUBLIC 2 TO 4 p.m.

ADMISSION, As. 8. Skates Extra.

The ELITE 5 TO 7 p.m.

Admission, Re. 1. Band in attendance. Skates extra.

PEOPLE'S NIGHT, ADMISSION, As. 8.

Skates extra.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

First Grand Fancy Dress Carnival will take place on the 15th of November.

A Skating Club is now being formed. Names can be registered at once.

Season Tickets now ready and can be had at Rs. 50 for the Season or Rs. 15 per month.

All Private Skate-holde[rs] are requeste[d] have their Tickets renewed without delay o[r] the usual charge will be made for the use of the Floor.

G. I. P. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA GROUNDS.

November 5TH, BONFIRE & FIREWORKS, at 7-30 p.m.

ALFRESCO DANCE, 8 p.m.

WHEN a COLLECTION will be made.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

BY

JOHN JONES, 338, STRAND.

HUNTING,
OPEN CASE,
WITH KEY,
KEYLESS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ESTABLISHED 1847.

SWEDISH PILSNER BEER.

From the Export Brewry "NORDISKA" of Stockholm.

1 Case of 4 dozen Quarts .....Rs. 19.
1 Case of 8 dozen Pints..... „ 23.

Discount to Clubs and Messes. Samples free on application. Apply to

WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a dividend of Rs. 6-4-0 per Share (free of Income Tax) being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June last, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 10th November, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 4th to 10th November, both days inclusive.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

£4 TELEPHONES. £4

THE EMPIRE IS THE BEST, SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST RELIABLE TELEPHONE.

Secured by Patents against any infringements

No Rentals, Royalties nor Batteries. Purely Mechanical,

£4 BUYS OUTRIGHT. See Press Notices and Testimonials.

Articulation faultless. Whispers audible.

One set sent, complete, f. o. b., on receipt of £4.

Used in Buckingham Palace, Government Offices, leading Railways, Hospitals, Breweries, Factories, Theatres, Rifle Ranges, Barracks, Mansions, &c.

THE EMPIRE TELEPHONE.

Thousands of the Empire Telephones have been successfully fitted up all over the kingdom, the Continent, and the colonies.

The Empire Telephone Company invites inquiries from influential gentlemen as to purchase of these Telephones for re-sale in conceded districts throughout India on special terms.

Address, MANAGER, EMPIRE TELEPHONE COMPANY,
60, Queen Victoria Street, London.

TOKAY WINE.

A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the celebrated Wine grower ERN-STEIN of Hungary

Rs. 36 per dozen.
Apply to
WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING

SERVANTS' CLOTHING
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
AND
BLANKETING,
Of all colours and prices and suitable for all grades of servants,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „ (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 „ (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 „ (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the BELGIAN CONSULATE has been removed to No. 3, RAMPART ROW, next door to Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHEIF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available at the London Store and Depots. For further information, address

LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

FOR SALE.

REWAH LAC.

ABOUT 40,000 Maunds of "GOOBRI" or "CHOOLA" Lac will be SOLD at Sutna, E. I. R. on the 17th November, 1890. Intending purchases are invited to attend and to communicate with Lal Ram Singh, Judge, Civil Court, Rewah, who will conduct the sale.

DONALD ROBERTSON, Major,
Political Agent and Superintendent, Rewah.
Sutna, E. I. R., October 29, 1890.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT!!!

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.

			Rs.	as.
Manilla Cigar	No. 1	per 100	6	0
Do. do.	No. 2	„	5	0
Do. do.	No. 3	„	4	0
Do. Cheeroot	No. 2	„	5	0

These cigars are carefully, selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower rates than any offer firm in India.

N. B. DANTRA AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ARAB HORSES! ARAB HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of excellent ARAB HORSES ARRIVED by the last six Mails consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies, at the well-known Stables at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Company, conducted by Messrs. SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD and Co., the well-known IMPORTERS of the best ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES. Over 300 Horses to select from, containing some pick Horses, suitable for Rajahs, Princes and Gentlemen. Expecting by the next and other Mail steamers the Best Horses of the Season.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

G. F. COWARD & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.
20 (late 51), LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E. C.

PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders.
Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint.
Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO EXPORT MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
Price List free on application to
MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO.
Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, bothin BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862	£309,690	0 0
„	1885	£983,156	0 0
„	1886	£955,039	0 0
„	1889	£1,101,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES—LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,475,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name

Address

Occupation

188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which Govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay. or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct on the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33. Russell's Stree Bloomsbury; London.

DO YOU EVER

BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

CLIMATIC ANÆMIA INCAPACITY FOR WORK AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

THE ONLY FORMS

KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE

ARE

THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the price of KIRBY'S are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that

Each bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble*, *anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office Order for 21/-

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 492. High Holborn, LONDON.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

By post Rs. 1-8.

Send a post card to

DRUMMOND AND CO., Bangalore.

AGENTS WANTED.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£100,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letter quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£10 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 28
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 14
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 5

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 3
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....Rs. 5
Second do. „ 2-8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ...As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....As. 8 per line.
Second do. „ 4½ „
Third do. „ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE. WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 937½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10½	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,500
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	429 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	66
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr.ct.	500
Bombay Unided	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	355 xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	900 xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	565
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	495
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	415 xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	770 xd
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	355
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530 xd
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	735 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Leopold	18,500	100	100	Rs. 10	163
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	795
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900 x 1
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	315
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	(1,127½
Masagon	5,000	250	250	0	99
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	615
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330 xd
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,005 x 1
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	330
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12	260 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	11,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	11,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
wadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	325
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	630
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	650 xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	520
Breul's CawnporePress Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	405
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg. Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	170
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	510 xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	450	1,450	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	..	165
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	400 xd
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	5%
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60 xd
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	160 xd
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	530
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	92
Sabapathy(Bellary)	600	1,500	500	40	385
Sassoon	500	500	500	50	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	510
Volkart	1,200	250	250	..	235
	—	1,000		Rs. 80	965

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	400

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	212½ / 160
BackBayBaths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	16,625	200	135	18	39
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay &Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,425
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	915
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	160 xd
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 ex d
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	305 xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	65
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundary	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	357½
Prince of Wales Fire	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	55
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Telephone Co.	9,300	125	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	71

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	21-4
China Loaf	„	21-6
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„	20-6 nom.
Do. Old	„	20-10 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„	21-4
English Sovereigns	„	13-2
Do. Dragons	„	13 1 6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-3
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„	106-11
Spoon Silver	„	105 nom

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game of polo this evening.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Bucketsingjee Dinsingjee, Thakore of Villola, accompanied by eighteen followers, arrived here on Sunday last. His Highness has taken up his residence in a bungalow, at Slater Road, Tardeo.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES AND CASH.—Mr. Mervanjee Dadabhoy, residing at Cumballa Hill, reports having dropped a purse, containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 310, somewhere about the Customs House, on Saturday last.

HINDU DRAMA.—The Kolhapoorkar Dramatic Company gave for the first time a performance, called Sangit Sambhajee, on Saturday, at the Ripon Theatre. The performance was a most successful one, and every Hindoo-speaking gentleman should not miss an opportunity of seeing it.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Yessoo Balloo, a peon, employed at the St. Xavier's College, and residing in a chawl, at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, reports the theft of sundry gold ornaments and copper and brass vessels, of the collective value of Rs. 112-4, from his premises on Saturday last, during his absence from home.

THE PAREL ANIMALS HOSPITAL.—On the 1st of October last there were 62 bullocks, 39 horses, and 14 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, at Parel. During the month of October 82 bullocks, 48 horses, and 31 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 50 bullocks, 36 horses, and 16 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 2 cases among bullocks, 3 cases among horses, and 12 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hiscock brought up on remand and charged Abdool Ally Tyeb Ally, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, before Mr. Hamilton, with house-breaking by night and theft of property from the shop of a grocer, at Duncan Road. The facts of the case have already appeared. The Magistrate committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Chislett charged Gopinath Atmaram, a tailor, before Mr. Hamilton, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of sundry articles, valued at Rs. 50, the property of Sittaram Vishvanath. The property was given to the accused, to be made into clothing, whereas the accused went and pledged the articles with different Marwarees. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A FEMALE CHARMER.—Shaik Ameen Lalloo, residing at DeLisle Road, reports, that his mother went to Poona, and brought a woman, named Fatma, to perform some charm on his father, who is suffering from paralysis; and that Fatma turned every one out of the room on Saturday night last, while she went through some ceremony and then left, saying he would be well next morning. After she left the, complainant went to the cupboard to take something out, when he discovered that gold and silver ornaments, to the value of Rs. 357, had been stolen.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture.....Sailors Afloat .....Suppe.
Galop .....The Bayley .....C. Briggs.
Aria.....L'Assedio di Arlem...Verdi.
Valse .....Stella Mia .....Aigrette.
Fantasia.....Paul Jones.....Planquette.
Lancers .....The Mayflower.....Liddell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF GUNNY BAGS.—Pragji Dharsey and Soma Wasta were yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court by Inspector Nolan, charged with the theft of forty-eight gunny bags, the property of the complainant, Kanjee Lalljee. The two prisoners were observed by a townsman removing the property into a by-lane, not far from the complainant's godown, in Dhongree Street. A sepoy secured them both, with the assistance of the townsman, and placed them in custody. It was shown that the prisoners had been previously convicted. They were now sentenced by his Worship each to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE THREE-CARD TRICK.—Inspector Nolan yesterday, charged Mahomed Ebrahim, before Dr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, with gambling with cards and money. The prisoner was arrested on the Mallet Bunder seated in the midst of a circle of about twenty persons, and inducing them to try "their luck at the three-card trick. Four annas were found upon the ground, when the sepoy stepped in, and cut short the game. Corroborative evidence was given by another witness, whom the prisoner stated had been tutored to say that about twenty or twenty-five persons were present, when he was arrested. From the records it was ascertained that the prisoner had been ten times previously convicted. His Worship sent him to jail to suffer one month's hard labour.

THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS.—For the last few nights, under the patronage of the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways, the Circus has been completely filled, scarcely a seat being obtainable, the result no doubt of arranging a popular price all round. We hear that the management have engaged additional talent to appear in a day or two—a Singalese conjurer, a gymnast, and a equestrienne, who will among other feats of grace and Bengalee skill, ride bare-back. This part of the performance is unique, as the artiste is declared to be the only Indian female bareback rider now extant; and the show should be the more interesting as it is stated the lady not only combines ease with elegance in her feats, but is gifted with considerable personal attractions. On the whole the performance, as it is, is really good.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WADIA'S ATASH-BEHRAM FIRE-TEMPLE.—The sixty-first anniversary of this great Parsee fire-temple was celebrated last Sunday morning, in the midst of a large and respectable congregation of Parsee priests and laity. The principal ceremony was solemnly recited by the head high-priest of the Parsees, Shams-ul-Ulama Dastoor Dr. Peshotunji Behramji Sanjana, M.A., Ph D., in company with six high-priests and about two hundred mobeds. At the close of the ritual observances Dastoor Saheb Peshotunji preached an able and impressive sermon on the chief virtues of *Vohu-mano* (i.e. the pure mind) and the vicious habits of *Ako-mano* (the evil mind). Printed copies of this sermon were freely distributed gratis among those that were present. In the night the sacred edifice as well as the Parsee dwellings in the neighbourhood, especially, the Wadia's Chawl, were splendidly adorned with bannerets, festoons, festal lamps, and chandeliers.

ANTICIPATING THE DEWALEE.—Before Mr. C.W. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Butterfield charged a Bunnia lad, named Wassunjee Mohunjee, with letting off fireworks in a public place, close on 10 o'clock, on Sunday night. The prisoner was warned by a watchman, in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers to desist from letting off rockets on the Grain Bunder, since a stray spark of the remnants of the discharged rocket might lead to serious consequences in the event of their finding their way into the godowns through the air-shoots. The warning of the ramosee proved ineffectual, and the boy seemed to derive much amusement in heading the rockets for the roofs of the godowns, upon which the shells dropped three or four times. Before Wassunjee had time to ignite his last rocket, he was arrested by a policeman, and placed in custody. His Worship, reminding the prisoner it was a very dangerous practice to adopt, fined him Rs.25, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

THE RINK.—On Saturday night this popular place of amusement had an unusually large gathering, both spectators and skaters being a great many more in number than on any previous evening this year. This, perhaps, is accounted for by the fact that the floor is in exquisite order, while the band is a vast improvement on its predecessors. Added to these changes are the electric light, the entire re-decoration of the Rink, and a splendid bar at which are served none but the best brands of liquors. It is evident that efforts of the management to win the patronage of the public are meeting with such success as is only due them for the expense and trouble to which they have been put. The enthusiasm of the rinkers kept the place open half an hour later than usual, and even then such was the genuine pleasure derived from the fund that it was evident the strains of "God save the Queen" announcing the close of the evening were not received with much approval. One of the events of the evening was a half-mile race for a time-piece, won by Lance-Corporal Turner.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the company's mill premises, under the Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvie, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding. Annexed is the Directors' report read and adopted :—

In laying before you the tenth annual report on the working of the Mahalakshmi mill for the year ending 30th June 1890, your Directors regret that the transactions of the year should show a loss of Rs. 62,794-14-11. This loss is due to several causes. First, the extreme depressed condition of the yarn market, which commenced from almost the beginning of the year, and which has been growing more serious every day; secondly, the inefficient working of the older portion of the machinery—a fact which came forward all the more prominently as the fall in the prices of yarn went gradually from bad to worse; and, thirdly, the dearness of cotton as against these falling prices, the market having ruled very high till very near the end of the year under review. Feeling that it would be unwise to pull against such a strong tide, your Directors, after considerable deliberation, stopped the working of the mill from the 24th February 1890, for the purpose of overhauling the old machinery aforesaid and putting it in proper order. This has been done. The mill recommenced working on the 5th June last. Thus it remained closed for nearly three months and a half, while the stipendiary servants had to be maintained throughout, and additional hands employed for assisting in the repairs of the machinery. All these circumstances combined to bring about the loss alluded to in para. 1—circumstances which you will, no doubt, ackowledge were entirely beyond our control. It will, however, be gratifying to you to learn that the mill is not now working at a loss. The mill buildings and machinery, together with the cotton yarns and stores, have been insured for Rs.6,50,000. Your Directors, under clause 85 of the Articles of Association, have appointed Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama and Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas as directors, and their appointments you are now requested to confirm. The directors retiring by rotation, in accordance with clause 87 of the Articles of Association, are Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, but they are eigible for re-election. You are now asked to appoint your own auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The capital of the company consists of 750 shares, 650 of which are allotted and amount to Rs. 6,50,000. Its debts and liabilities are placed at Rs. 4,06,224-0-10; total Rs. 10,56,224-0-10. The property held by the Company is valued at Rs. 9,50,512-8-0. The debts owing to the Company are Rs. 33,596-10-2; its cash and investments Rs. 9,319-15-9; and the loss during the year Rs. 62,794-14-11; total Rs. 10,56,224-0-10. The auditors certify having compared the Company's cashbook with the vouchers for payments passed by the agents, and found the same in order; and having examined the balance-sheet and found it correctly extracted from the Company's ledger. They also certify that to the best of their belief, it contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the profits and assets of the Company, and that it is in conformity with the law. The Directors confirm the foregoing certificates.

The following resolutions were passed at this meeting :—(1) That the appointments of Messrs. Nowroji Pestonji Cama and Dharamsi Morarji Goculdas as directors, made by the Board, be confirmed. (2) That Messrs. Vijbhucavdas Atmaram and Nowroji Pestonji Cama, who retire by rotation under section 87 of the Articles of Association, be re-elected directors of the Company. (3) That Messrs. Balkishan Gangadas and Jewraj Madheoji be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of rupees 150 each, whether the account he audited half-yearly or yearly.

The customary vote of thanks to the chairman and to the executive concluded the meeting.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF RUSSIAN GIRLS.

SOME sensation was created yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, by the appearance of two Russian girls, who gave their names as Frida and Goetal, aged sixteen and eighteen years, respectively. Their story, though still to be sifted and confirmed, is without doubt a sad one. They are the daughters of a Russian tailor, named Garbalevsky, who formerly served in the Russian Army, but had retired on a pension, and lived in the town of Odessa. The circumstances under which they were induced to quit their homes have been communicated by letter from Port Said by one of their relatives to the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The investigation of the case has been placed in the hands of Superintendent MacDermott, of the A Division. Boris Massoir, aged twenty-four years, and a Russian Jew by birth, is charged with kidnapping the girls, and their abduction for illicit purposes, under Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code. It is stated that the two girls had, through the instrumentality of a procuress, been prevailed upon to leave their parents, in hopes of obtaining suitable situations in Alexandria. They reached that city after a journey of several months, and were then urged to proceed to Port Said, where the accused made their acquaintance, and after some persuasion succeeded in inducing them to set out for Bombay, where they would be appropriately provided for, and would secure every comfort. The two girls consequently left Port Said as deck passengers, on board the s. s. Astræa, which left Newport for Bombay with a consignment of coal, their attendant having engaged their passage for sixty francs each. Meanwhile Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, had given instructions to the Superintendents of the Water Division, Fort and Kamateepoora, to watch for the arrival of the steamer. The vessel arrived in the harbour on the 30th ultimo, and the girls were immediately removed to a house of ill-fame in Fort, and thence to Kalbadevie, where they were taken charge of by the police, on the evening of the 31st ult.

Mr. Byramjee H. Warden, pleader, who defended the accused, contended there was no lawful guardian in Bombay, and moreover, the girls had not been taken from British India. He thought that whatever view his Worship might take of the case it did not fall under Section 366, which contemplated compulsion. As a matter of fact, there was no evidence to show that force or compulsion had been used. Therefore, according to the ruling of the Bombay High Court on that point, the charge could not be sustained. Besides in this case there was no complainant. If it was a case of abduction then the girls must be minors in order to cause it to come under Section 361. But minority was not alleged. Under these circumstances he thought his client was entitled to bail.

Superintendent MacDermott stoutly opposed bail being allowed, considering the character of the prisoner who was well-known to the police in Bombay. He said the mother of the girls was shortly expected to arrive here, and he was in a position to produce evidence. With regard to age there was not a word said in Section 366, and it was perfectly immaterial. The girls were not charged as minors, and as such the accused was not charged under Section 361, but with kidnapping and abduction. Deceit had been without doubt practised on these girls, and they were not aware of the character of this man. The prisoner is known to have imported a person, named Amelia, on a former occasion, and to have actually sold her, and sent her to Calcutta.

The hearing of the case has been remanded until the 17th instant pending the translation of certain documents and the instruction of the Government solicitor. The girls have consented to put up in a Christian home in the Fort.

MR. J. L. KIPLING, of the Lahore School of Art, now at home, has been commissioned by Her Majesty the Queen to design an Indian room for the palace at Osborne. Mr. Kipling intends, the *Pioneer* believes, to summon Ram Singh, an accomplished pupil of the school, to work with him. The apartment referred to is a dining-room in the new wing at Osborne, and the idea of making it Indian was a pet notion of the late Prince Consort.

THE Queen of Roumania was, it is stated, enchanted with her visit to Balmoral, and on her return to London she spoke with the utmost enthusiasm of the Queen's "motherly kindness" to her, and as soon as Queen Elizabeth gets settled at home she proposes to write a poem about Her Majesty. Carmen Sylva received from the Queen an almost life-size photograph of herself, besides presenting each of her ladies-in-waiting with valuable brooches set with brilliants and Indian gems.

THE Board of Indian Civil Service Studies are prepared to appoint a teacher of Tamil, or of Tamil and Telugu, whose duties will commence about Jan. 15, 1891. The stipend is £100 for Tamil, £150 for Tamil and Telugu, with power to charge a fee of £3 3s. a term for Tamil, and of £1 per term for Telugu. The person appointed will be expected to give, if required, a course of not less than three hours a week during eight weeks in each term, in each language. The appointment will be made, in the first instance, for one year only. Applications and testimonials should be sent to Sir R. K. Wilson, Cambridge, to arrive not later than Nov. 23.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Amanath Rahaman, 324 tons, Captain A Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Vaillant as cabin passengers.

THE steam-ship Oberon, 1,763 tons, Captain A S Grate, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Tyne, with a cargo of 3,547 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs P and O Company.

THE steam-ship Yorkshire, 2,509 tons, Captain John Henry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with 1,000 packages dynamite, 4,470 tons coals, and the following passengers —Col and Mrs Tyacke, Mr Frior, Mr Kendal and two natives and four deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-shipBokhara, 1,696 tons, Captain P W Case, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr and Mrs. Prevost, and two Misses Russell—From Kobe—Major and Mrs Wedgwood and Mr P Pestonjee—From Shanghai—Mrs Taskar and child. From Colombo—Surgeon Major Moir, Mr P R Shand, Mrs Pooah, child and nurse, Mr K M Shroff, Mr W C Pinto, Mr. Allison, Mr. C. Greenaway. From Sydney—Major and Mrs. Ottley, Mr. J. Adam, Captain Inglis, Revd. and Mrs. G. Dann, two children and two infants, Mr. Colin Firth, Mr. J. Clayton, Miss Newcombe, Miss Healey. From Adelaide—Mrs. Greenaway and infant, From Auckland—Dr. Durant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following telegram from the Port Officer, Akyab, dated 11th October 1890, is published for general information :—"Cheduba Strait and Sandoway buoys laid. Ramree beacons re-erected."

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Bombay Coast.

Certain buoys placed in position.

Information has been received from the Acting Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, that the buoys noted below were put down in position on the dates noted against them :—Alibag buoy, 23rd September; Bankot, inner and outer buoys, 30th Sept; Anjanvel buoys 5th October.; Ambulgad Reef buoy, 2nd October; Johnstone Castle Buoy, 23rd September.; Malvan Harbour buoys, 22nd, September; Malvan Outer Rock buoy, 24th, Sept; Chaldea Rock buoy, Sept; 25th.

With reference to notice to Mariners, No. 50 of 1889, on alteration in the character of the light on Savage Island, Port of Akyab, it is hereby notified that the new light will be exhibited on or about the 15th December 1890.

The light is a first class dioptric one, fixed, and flashing at intervals of 1 minute, and visible in clear weather from 16 to 18 miles, its aro of visibility being 264° from seaward.

GULF OF CUTCH.

Owing to some repair works to be executed at head of break-water at Mandvi the lighting of the Port light is discontinued for a time. Due notice will be given of its re-lighting.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2116	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1595	Whyte	B	F Muir & Co.
„ H Bolkow	1041	McAdam	C	B & S N Co.
„ City of Perth	3005	Swan	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H. Cassum Joosu b.
„ Trifels	1816	Schwrz	K	Glade & Co.
„ Nyanza	1423	Simons	L	Eebji Shewji.
„ Baraswa	235	Nacoda	M	Allana Munji.
„ La bourionnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M M Maritimes Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

„ Kaveri.....Nacoda.....Shepherd and Co.
„ Poonani.....Nacoda..... Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

		No.	
„ Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P and O S N Co.
„ Britannia	1091	Brown	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ R. Rubattino	3044	Morello	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Bisagno	1493	Orengo	4	F Bozzoni.
„ Thames	2101	Seaton	5	P and O S N Co.
„ Gwalior	1648	Cole	6	B and P S N Co
„ Kangra	1468	Ingram	8	B I S N Co.
„ Busheer	338	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
„ Niagara	1978	McConochie	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Wernath Hall	2620	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Thames (s)	Seaton	London.
3	A. Rahaman (Sq.)	Roberts	Cochin, Sept 9.
	Yorkshire (s)	Henry	Cardiff, Oct 11.
	Khandalla (s)	Alexander	Calcutta, Oct 11.
	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Glasgow.
	Bokhara (s)	Case	China.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Purulia, for Persian Gulf.
„ Labourdonnais, for Aden, via Karachi.
„ Busheer, for Marmugoa, &c.
„ Karagola, for K coast and Karachi.
„ Kt. Errant, for Havre and Marseilles.
„ Loch Moree, for London and Hull.
„ Khandalla, for coast and Calcutta.
„ Emir, for Liverpool.
„ Yorkshire, for Marseilles and Hull.
„ Kangra, for London, via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
30 Rewa s .....Mann.....London, Sept 25.
Cy. of Haddingston sp ..Parry.....Liverpool, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

October 30.—Steamers Chanda and Rangoon, and ship Frankistan.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
31 Shannon s .... Calcutta.
Sirdhana s .... Nogapatam.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	Departures. To.
Sept.					
15	Curtatano (It. Frigate)	Marini	Put back	22	Zanzibar.
October.					
8	Rotherfield	Freeman	Barry	20	Galle F O
	MarinerHM's	Arbuthnot	Somali coast.		
19	Tuna	Lovell	Hoodeida	22	Hodeida
20	Labourdannais	Schmitz	Kurrachee	24	Bombay.
	Felbridge	Ruthen	Illo' Ilo	20	London.
	Oceana	Tomlin	London		Sydney.
	Shannon	Edwards	London		Calcutta.
21	Peninsular	Wyatt	London	21	Bombay.
	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera	22	Berbera.
	Tanjore	Raffin	Mussowa		
	Irrawaddy	Hannah	Liverpool	21	Rangoon.
	Van Goens	Duif	Amsterdam	22	Batavia,
	R Rubattino	Merello	Genoa		Bombay.
22	Occanicn	Paydenot	Sydney		Marseilles.
	Mayo I G	Ayes	Somali coast.		
23	Amazone	Tezegabel	Marseilles	23	Zanzibar.
	Chusan	Thompson	Calcutta	24	Marseilles.
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Carthage	DeHorne	Sydney	24	London.
24	Kerbela	Tompleton	Kurrachee		London.
	India	Day	Calcutta		London.
	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Stormer	Bremen		Sydney.
25	Camperdown	Lambs	Obock	25	Bussorah.
	Beatrice	Edwards	Barry		
	Sculptor	McAllister	Bombay	26	Mussowa.
	Tibre	Garbe	Marseilles		Saigon.
26	Dalmally	Wilson	Cardiff		
	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa	26	Mussowa.
	Chebino	Mahomed	Jeddah		
	Singapore	Parodi	Bombay	26	Genoa.
27	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera		
	Etolie Feh G boat	Carfort	Obock		
	Romola	Merrifield	Calcutta	27	Dundee.

Aden, October 27.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER .

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—50 cases acid, H Mooljee and Co; 5 bales printing

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIME-PIECES, fitted in a nice morrocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch-maker and Jeweller 97, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BUHJORJEE PERTOSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

OUR NEW LEATHER GOODS for this Season comprises of the latest novelties as suitable useful presents well worth seeing. Early inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay, and Poona.

GLASGOW FIRM of EXPORTERS, knowing the Indian trade desire Agents in Bombay for collections of Indents. Address for forwardation to "L.W.D." Care of, Street and Co. 30, Cornhill, London, England.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Books, Stationery, Photograph Frames and Albums, Colored Pictures, Christmas Cards, &c., &c., MONDAY, 10th to SATURDAY, 16th November at the BOMBAY TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY'S DEPOT, opposite Money School.

WHY endure excruciating pain from Toothache when it can be instantly removed by a few applications of MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER a very useful dentifrice. Price 4 annas per oz. phial. For certificates of cures see handbills. Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, or to any Medicine-vendors in any part of India.

WANTED, A MAN, who can do Marble-Masonry and Carpentry Works and Perspective Drawings. Apply to MURAGLIA and Co., Apollo Bunder Bombay.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates Mill Labels, &c., works guaranteed European finish at rates to suit all.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "D.," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Ladies' Fans, Writing Cases, Hand Bags, &c., Selling at half the marked prices.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRESH Consignment Superior Java Cigars. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at Rs. 3, 2-12, and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected Java Tobacco. DANVRA & Co., Fort, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A sweet-toned PIANO by Brinsmead, almost new, with self tuning apparatus. Open to an offer. Apply "P," care of this Office.

PHLOX, Verbena, Pinks, Peleenia and all other favourite annual Seeds, just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., LL., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

"G. H. MUMM and Co's Celebrated CHAMPAGNE, quarts Rs. 48 per dozen; Pints Rs. 26 per dozen Brut "Cossa Diamond" Pale Ale, quarts Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. May be obtained from the GODOWN-KEEPER, THE BOMBAY Co., Ltd."

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, single 1" at 1", and double 1" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 5 to 15 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

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FULL SIZE COTTON BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., Complete FOR SALE by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bombay Hydraulic Cleaning Mills, Thanna

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to look, Rs. Sextra. GEVERT & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, etc, is now open to Visitors. Rooms comfortable. Terms, moderate.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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TENTS.—Various kinds for hire. Double and single Pole Rowty, Shamianas, Palls, Stables &c., Apply to, PESTONJI, Esplanade Gymkhana.

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IRISH LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS—A further shipment now received at most favourable rates: Size 24 in. by 42 in. per doz Rs. 10-8; a superior make with fancy crimson border size 25 in. by 48 in. per doz Rs. 15.—BADHAM PILE & Co., LL., Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

NOTICE.

LETTERS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the MEMBERS of his STAFF (Colonel F. W. Rhodes, Military Secretary; S. W. Edgerley, Esq., C. S., Private Secretary; Captain A. W. Forbes, A.-D.-C.; and Surgeon H. Martin, M. B., Medical Officer,) should on and after 6th November, 1890, be ADDRESSED "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post town.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Mahableshwar, 28th October, 1890.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron, with best double woven.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by
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General House Furnishers.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
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SALES BY AUCTOIN.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 1, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCH BUNDER.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Jairaj Makankji, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1889, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Khimjee Jairam Sewjee, the following immoveable properties on the days herein after mentioned.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1890, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1.

Property at Chinch Bunder.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, the present Fazendar whereof is Hajee Dawood Bawla, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinch Bunder second Row, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration district of Bombay containing 543 square yards or thereabout and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3023, and Street Nos. 372 and 378, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Chinch Bunder second Row, on or towards the west by the property of Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim, on or towards north partly by the property of Khoja Allana Munjee and partly by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the property of Memon Sumar Bawla, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Khimjee Jairam Sewjee.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1890, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 2.

Property at Chinch Bunder.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or ware-house, built and standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Doongry Cooly Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay admeasuring 363 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old Nos. 824 and 837, new No. 6360, old Survey Nos. 140 and 141, new Survey No. 2793, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1320 and 1321, and Street Nos. 418, 412, 424 and 423 bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Doongry Cooly Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Gungadas Vijbhookandass, and on or towards the south by the house of Hajee Abdool Latiff Khadwanee, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Khimjee Jairam Sewjee.

On THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1890, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 3.

Property at Chinch Bunder.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nishan Pada Road otherwise known as New Bengalpoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2379, and Street Nos. 239 and 243, and bounded as follows:—that is to say or towards the west by the said Nishan Pada Road, on or toward the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, and on or towards the south by the house of Kesoobai, widow of Essajee Poogamker and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Khimjee Jairam Sewjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Solicitor, High Court, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th November, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3.

IN addition to Saturday's advices by wire chronicled in our report under that evening's date, telegrams meantime to hand advise a further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London, at 48⅜d.; a reduction of ¼d. in the Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, at 1s. 6¼d.; and an advance of ¼ per cent. in the market rate of discount on short London Bills, making it the same as the Bank of England rate, at 5 per cent. Reuter also tardily telegraphs the weekly Specie Shipments, which consisted of £120,000 in Silver, and £40,000 in Gold for this port. Bombay Liuseed was 3d. per quarter higher both on the spot and to arrive at 44s. per quarter ex-quay in each position.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...Inc.	Rs.	1,43,469
" " Branches .... "	"	4,52,108
Other Deposits ..... "	"	16,81,119
Government Securities .....Dec.	"	6,48,536
Loans .....Inc.	"	10,10,824
Bills Discounted ..... "	"	8,15,707
Cash with other Banks .....Dec.	"	1,93,079
Cash and Currency Notes.....Inc.	"	11,34,905

The Presidency Bank's Cash Balance continues to show some increase, and the addition of over 11¼ lakhs at the end of last week brought the Balance to close upon 516 lakhs. A reference to the comparative figures which we give above will, however, show that the Statement under review, unlike those which have been issued for some time past, shows some increase in the trade demand, and though the expansion is but slight, it may serve to indicate the approaching turn in the monetary tide to which we referred a week ago as likely to set in before very long. There had been an increase in Private Deposits to about the same extent as during the previous week; but the aggregate increase under the items of Loans and Bills Discounted had been 18¼ lakhs, making the net addition to trade requirements about 1¼ lakh, the accession to the Cash Balance having been due to an increase in Public Deposits, and to the realization of Government Securities.

COTTON.—Business in this market has to-day been again confined to purchases of small quantities of old stock by local spinners, the total aggregating under 500 bales of Modon, at Rs. 158; Tinnevelly, at Rs. 180; Rangoon, at Rs. 165; Jafferabad, at Rs. 168; and Khangaum, at Rs. 186½ per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet; and enquiry for contracts in the new crop has been absent; but the only change in quotations is a decline of Re. 1 to Re 1½ in New Broach.

Telegraphic advices to hand to-day from the Cotton districts report a continuance of seasonable weather for the harvesting of the crop in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, where picking had become general, and Cotton was arriving in small quantities at many of the district marts. The later growths, say Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar, were still doing well, the flowering of the crop being advanced, and the plants showing bolls at Broach and in some of the Dhollera districts; but the late sowing in the Dhollera district proper was not progressing altogether satisfactorily; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, 70 cents more rain had fallen since the middle of last week, making the fall to date some two inches more than the average to the end of this month, and a break was generally needed.

WHEAT.—There has been less firmness apparent in this market to-day, and business has been upon a small scale, but the feeling may still be called steady, and dealers have not been willing to make any concession in rates.

SEEDS have been taken for export to a moderate extent, and prices remain unaltered in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,300 bales.
Wheat	32,217 cwt.
Linseed	6,940 "
Rapeseed	576 "
Gingelly.....	5,470 "
Poppyseed	1,340 "
Ground nuts	1,495 "
Castorseed	4,903 "

FREIGHTS are steady for November-December shipment at our last quotations; but no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Opening at Saturday's closing rates for the Bank media of remittance, and a shade higher for Private Paper, with an upward tendency in rates, the market has been firm all day, and an advance of 1-16d. has been established, but only a limited busines has been passing. Forward Credits have been quoted at 1s. 7 1-16d. for December, and 1s. 7 3-16d. for January delivery, ready rates at closing having ruled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 6 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 6 7-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 6 23 32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 6⅛d.	"
Francs do.	...1/99.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained quiet and without change as far as the cash price of Fours is concerned, 103 1-16 having been quoted all day and at the close; for the 1st December account, however, an advance of 1-16 per cent. has been established at 102¾. For 4½ per cent. 106 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—Continuing their upward movement, the Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2½ per share to-day, making the price 937½. Otherwise the market has been quiet and our quotations for Cotton Mill and other Scrip are generally unchanged.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd November, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	1	5	1	55
Teheran	3	1	38	1	27
Suez	3	2	...	...	43

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 3rd November, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	12	...	4
" Kurrachee ...	...	15	...	5
" Madras	1	23	...	2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 2.

10 p.m.	76·4

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

6 a.m...	74·8
10 a.m...	80·4
2 p.m...	83·1
4 p.m...	82·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

REYNOLDS—Oct 7, at Yeaton, Lymington, Hants, the wife of Herbert William Reynolds, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARBER—COFFIN—Oct 7, at the Catholic Church, Worthing, Robert Francis Barber, late B U C S, to Alice, daughter of Edmund Coffin.
CHIRNSIDE—STEVENS—Oct 2, at St Mary's, Charlcome, Bath, James Bernarde Chirnside, Executive Engineer, P W D, India, to Emma Florence Stevens, daughter of M Stevens, of Lansdowne, Bath.
CROSS—STAINFORTH—Oct 9, at St Saviour's, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Charles F Cross, B Sc, son of Charles J Cross, of Brentford, to Edith Vernon, daughter of late Maj-Gen Stainforth, Madras Cavalry.
DAVIES—McLAREN—Oct 8, at St Mildred's Church, Lee, Henry Holme Davies, son of late Maj-Gen H N Davies, Deputy Commissioner, Burmah, and grand-nephew of Admiral Lord Nelson, to Caroline Mary Taylor McLaren, daughter of late Daniel McLaren, of Prince of Wales Island, Canada, and grand-daughter of late Capt Byrne, of the Rifle Brigade.
HENDERSON—DUNCAN—Oct 11, at Montgomerie-crescent, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Thomas Henderson, Calcutta, to Annie Hope, daughter of Walter Duncan.
MORISON—BOLLAND—Oct 15, at the Parish church, Wilmslow, Cheshire, Henry Norman Morison, of Calcutta, to Jessie Reid, daughter of the late Thos. J Bolland, of Manchester.
PROSSER—KENNEDY—Oct 7, at Trinity Church, Bath, the Rev W. Prosser, M A, Vicar of St Luke's, Bilston, Staffordshire, to Amy Sophia, daughter of Maj-Gen J D Kennedy, Bengal Army, retired.

DEATHS.

AGAR—Oct 12, at Talbot-road, Bayswater, Eliza Cordelia, widow of the late Maj E W Agar, Bombay Army, aged 62.
CAMA—Oct 14, at St Mark's-road, North Kensington, Bai Bhikaijee, wife of D P Cama, aged 57.
FRANCIS—Oct 14, at Wimbledon, Emma, widow of Col P M Francis, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, aged 62.
REID—September 24, at Llandrindod, Wales, Major General James Henry Reid, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, aged 61 years.
SINCLAIR—Oct 14 at Grahamslea, Mayfield-terrace, Edinburgh, David Sinclair, M A, late Principal Church of Scotland College, Madras.
TULLOCH—Oct 11, at Bayswater, Col H W Tulloch, late Madras Army, aged 77.
WORTHY—Oct 9, at Shooter's-hill-road, Blackheath, Elizabeth Patricia, daughter of the late Col J Worthy, H E I C S.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SAVAGE—November 3, the wife of T. A. Savage, Cathedral High School, of twins (sons.)

DEATH.

BLACKWELL—November 2, on Sunday, at Bandora, of pneumonia, John Blackwell, Chief Storekeeper, Bengal and North Western Railway, (formerly of the G. I. P. Railway), aged 63 years. Deeply regretted by relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIDDULPH—October 26, at Bilarum, Deccan, the wife of T H S Biddulph, of a son (still-born.)
DOBSON—October 25, at Airy Hall, Dhubri, Assam, the wife of Surgeon Elwin F H Dobson, Bengal Medical Service, of a son.
PEREIRA—October 20, at 37, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, the wife of Elwin Alexander Pereira, Postal Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SKILLING—UPADHIA—October 25, at Srinagar, by the Rev G C Horst, William Vernon Skilling of Weedon, Northamptonshire, to Rosie Lena Maud Upadhia, eldest daughter of Captain B Upadhia, Nepal Contingent.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

THE negotiations in which Lord Dufferin has been engaged at Naples fell through, as was announced at the time, and Kassala remains in the hands of the Dervishes, without any understanding having been arrived at between the British Ambassador as to where the northern frontier line of the Italian protectorate on the Red Sea should be drawn, and as to who should undertake the deliverance of Kassala from Osman Digna's lieutenants. The situation induces disappointment. But it also lends itself to prophecy. We need resist the temptation to forecast the future only so far as to say that if an advance were to be made this cold weather by an Anglo-Egyptian force upon Dongola, it would be reasonable to regard it as a preliminary to a further advance next year upon Kassala itself. The attitude of the two parties to the negotiation is meanwhile intelligible enough, and it is easy to accept the reiterated assurances of the Italian press that, French exultation notwithstanding, the failure to come to an agreement involves no break of continuity in the excellent relations between England and Italy. The Italians wanted to have their position defined north of Massowah, and they yielded to a prevailing fashion in desiring to have the *Hinterland* as well as the coast line. Now Kassala lies in precisely the same latitude as Massowah, and any conceivable demarcation made on that principle would have conceded Kassala to them. But they allege practical as well as theoretical reasons for their claim upon Kassala. They say that with that place in hostile occupation their own hold upon Abyssinia, over which they have assumed a protectorate, must be precarious. The genuineness of this plea has been attested by their declaration that they would be as content with the occupation of the place by an Egyptian force as with an occupation by their own troops. Anticipating the answer that Egypt is not yet in a position to advance upon Kassala, they have volunteered, failing a recognition of their own rights to the place, to occupy it temporarily, expressly reserving the rights of Egypt, though, for reasons which Lord Dufferin could doubtless explain if he were free to say all he knew, they are reluctant to give an undertaking to hand it over to the Egyptian Government whenever that Government is willing to take charge of it. The English Government have seen in this reluctance, however, a good reason for not consenting to even the provisional occupation of Kassala by Italy. Their position, theoretically, at all events, is reasonable enough. They are trustees for Egypt, and though there seems to have been some difficulty at Naples in recognizing that fact, it is a fact nevertheless, and their hands have been tied thereby. In Egypt public opinion has been greatly excited at the mere thought of parting with Kassala. It is true that the Dervishes are in undisputed occupation of the place, and that the Egyptians have been displaying all their sensitiveness in regard to a place which they abandoned six years ago, and which they have not in the interval made any attempt to recover. The transaction, as a Roman correspondent has remarked, looks very much like bargaining over the skin of the bear before the bear is taken. But the Egyptians have hopes as well as memories, and if they have felt that if the Italians were once at Kassala it would for ever cease to be Egyptian territory, they have not been unreasonable. We, at all events, are bound to consult Egyptian sentiment in such a matter. There are no perils imminent like those under pressure of which Mr. Gladstone's Government insisted upon the helter-skelter retirement of the Egyptian garrisons and administration from the Soudan. If English diplomacy at this time were to run counter to Egyptian sentiment, it is certain that interested parties at Cairo would use the fact to our detriment, and would play upon Egyptian susceptibilities by pointing to the cession of Kassala as a fine sample of the protection vouchsafed by England to the Khedive's territory. Reasons not less cogent in justification of the course followed by Lord Dufferin have been set forth in a letter to the *Times* by Sir Samuel Baker, in which the case for the Egyptians—and for England—is set forth with a good deal of cogency. The writer clearly contemplates at no distant date a recovery of Kassala, by or for Egypt. If, he says, remain in Egypt, our first duty will be to protect the true interests of the Khedive and his subjects, to keep his territory inviolate, and to regain, whenever the favourable opportunity may arrive, all those valuable positions in the Soudan which were recklessly abandoned at a period when England was suffering from an attack of temporary insanity. To the Italians Kassala is the key of Abyssina; to Sir Samuel Baker it is the key of the Soudan, though it seems to be the key only in so far as it unlocks the door to Berber, which can be attacked from Kassala by way of the Atbara river, which joins with the Nile only twenty-four miles south of Berber. A battery planted at Berber would command the Nile, severing all communication with Khartoum and the country above. Kassala itself is described as a first-rate strategical centre, with fertile soil around it, and with caravan communication with both Suakim and Massowah, which are equi-distant. The importance of Kassala, therefore, is obvious, but at the same time it is strictly relative to future policy. If Wady-Halfa is to continue for ever to be the southern limit of Egyptian dominion it matters little who holds the place. The Egyptian Government, indeed, would find that the Italians were better neighbours than the Dervishes, and they might have welcomed the idea of an Italian occupation of the place. The earnestness, however, with which they have insisted upon the reservation of their rights, even as against a competitor whose occupation of Kassala, if exclusive, would at all events have been friendly, shows that the Khedive's Government still cherish the hope of recovering their position in the Soudan. That hope, moreover, is being encouraged by the English Government, who apparently regard the discouragement of national expectations as no part of the functions of a Protectorate. They could not well have taken up any position other than that assumed by Lord Dufferin at Naples last month. At the same time it should be understood that the present situation is exceedingly indefinite, and cannot be prolonged without limit. The time may come when it will be fair for the Italian Government to argue that such rights as the Egyptians claim over Kassala lapse after prolonged hostile occupation which they are not able to bring to an end. The Italians, in short, might hereafter be justified in saying to Egypt, "If you cannot turn out the Dervishes from Kassala, we can—and will," and the continued incapacity of the Egyptians to make their rights effective would, of course, render it exceedingly difficult for the British Government in such a case to persist in the attitude taken up during the recent negotiations.

WE have before us a copy of Mr. Caine's "Picturesque India," which is being brought out by Messrs. George Routledge and Sons, Limited. One of the contributors to the interesting correspondence in the *Times* on the woes of authors and the selfishness of publishers quotes a member of the latter much-abused class as follows:—"We insist upon the pictures being good, because we look to them in the first instance to sell the book; if the public like the sketches, they will buy, and if they like the letter-press they will read." Judged by this standard, which it is true is not a very high one, "Picturesque India" ought to be a decided success. It consists of upwards of 600 pages, and contains nearly as many pictures, most of which would be described by the most exacting as good. Mr. Caine calls his work a hand-book for European travellers, but it is certainly not free from the objection he makes to guide-books generally. Their unwieldiness, he says, is one of the many small annoyances of travel. "My own custom for many years," he tells us, "has been to take my guide-book to a binder, and have it cut up in thin volumes of about 50 or 100 pages, bound in limp cloth or morocco. I advise my readers to treat this book in the same fashion, of course ordering a fresh copy at once for their own library shelves." The author's commercial instincts and business training are amusingly exemplified by this practical advice. He claims in the preface to have avoided controversial topics, political or religious. His object is "to rouse superficial interest, by a plain statement of what may be seen by an ordinary traveller in the most accessible portions of British India." If the would-be globe-trotter is not satisfied with Mr. Caine's "plain statement," he directs them to other sources of information. It is interesting to know what books about India have most impressed Mr. Caine. Barth's "Religions of India," Fergusson's "Indian Architecture"; Sir George Birdwood's "Industrial Arts of India," and Sir W. W. Hunter's "Indian Empire," are in his judgment the four most valuable books the ordinary tourist can read before he goes, and take with him as trusty companions on his journey. In the introduction Mr. Caine obligingly accompanies his hints by a complete list of the outfit he is bringing out with him to India on his approaching visit. "With this outfit," he proudly observes, "any gentleman can go with comfort to any place written about in this book." He, however, modestly adds—"of course, if the traveller intends to hunt, fish, and shoot, or do anything exceptional, he must fit himself out for it without my help." He mentions that he has used the Hunterian spelling throughout. Some people, when they learn that he styles Poona "Puna," and Hyderabad "Haidarabad," may think that he has adhered rather too closely to the "recognized standard." That he has his own ideas as to what a *vade-mecum* should be, is shown by the prominence he gives to information about missionary work. "I think," he writes, "any book professing to be a guide or help to the traveller in India would not be complete without, at any rate, indicating those mission stations worthy of his attention." Such benevolence ought to soften the hearts of any of Mr. Caine's co-religionists who may not have forgiven him for certain criticisms he indulged in a year or two ago. The first thirty-two pages of the book are devoted to an appreciative, but not indiscriminating, description of the special features of Bombay. Not only is it "the largest, most prosperous, and enterprising city" in India, but it is "without exception the finest modern city in Asia, and the noblest monument of the British Empire in the world." Of the public buildings in the City of Palaces Mr. Caine, no mean judge, says they are "second-rate, greatly inferior both in architecture and position to those of Bombay, and none of them fit to compare with a good Lancashire Town Hall." Of our public edifices Mr. Caine gives the palm, as well he might, to the "gorgeous terminus" of the G. I. P. Railway. "Mr. Stevens," the author says, "has certainly succeeded in distancing all Indian rivals." The station, he adds, cost the company about £300,000 (is not this a too liberal estimate?) and is "a fitting monument to an unbroken prosperity that has nearly doubled the value of its shareholders' property in twenty-five years." Mr. Caine calls attention to one thing in which he thinks—as the Chamber of Commerce think—that Bombay is behindhand in, and that is the arrangement for landing from the mail steamers. "The whole business of getting ashore at Bombay is," Mr. Caine declares, "worse than any port I have ever landed at. I am told," he goes on to say, "that the P. and O. Co. intend to get a good steam-tender; and the sooner they do so the better. If an Atlantic liner in Liverpool can be cleared of six hundred passengers with their baggage in three hours, there is no justification for such dire confusion and delay as occurs at Bombay." Mr. Caine should send a copy of his book to the Port Trust, with this passage indicated by the insertion between leaves of a cutting from the Chamber of Commerce's letter on the subject. There is one matter in which happily his adverse criticism of a Bombay institution has been already anticipated. It is no longer true of the animals at the Victoria Gardens that they are "a rather mouldy collection," though it is unfortunately as true to-day as it was when he came here that the Museum is not a thing to admire, and that the contents are trivial and badly arranged. "A thoroughly well-arranged collection of Indian Art," Mr. Caine says, "on the lines of South Kensington would be a great addition to this handsome and capacious museum." To many readers not the least interesting portion of "Picturesque India" will be the long chapter from the pen of the Hon. George N. Curzon, M.P., on "The North-West Frontier." The map which accompanies the work shows the railways completed to the beginning of the present year, and is said to be the best of its size extant. Mr. Caine has evidently spared no pains to make his book as complete as possible, and it seems likely to admirably fulfil the purpose for which it was designed.

THE Government of India apparently think that the last thing to do with a Thagi and Dacoity Department report is to make it interesting. Colonel Henderson, we may be sure, is not responsible for the matter-of-fact dulness of the report just issued for 1889, which has apparently been "edited" down to little more than a statist

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. DILLON AND O'BRIEN AT NEW YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have arrived at New York, where they met with an immense reception from the Irish societies.

Mr. O'Brien read an address on the occasion, in which he stated that the object of their visit was to raise a national fighting fund to frustrate the efforts of Government and the landlords to crush combinations of the tenants.

Mr. Parnell, he said, fully approved of the mission.

Mr. O'Brien then said that he and his companion escaped from England because the Tipperary trial solely aimed at preventing them coming to America.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections in Great Britain generally are in favour of the Gladstonian Liberal candidates.

THE LATIN UNION.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3.

Belgium has proposed to Switzerland a renewal of the Latin Union for five years. Switzerland in reply desires to prolong it only from year to year.

THE CZAREWITCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov 3.

His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch, with a distinguished suite, starts for Trieste to-morrow, and thence embarks for Greece, Egypt, and India.

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

In an Army Order issued to-day, it is notified that Major C. S. Shephard, D. S. O., 1st Royal Fusiliers, and Captain T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Cavalry, have been selected by the Commander-in-Chief to attend the Attock Manœuvres; the Government of India having sanctioned two officers from the Bombay Presidency being detailed for that purpose.

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

Entries for the Central Rifle Meeting must be forwarded to the secretary of the Association by the 12th instant.

MAJOR GENERAL COLLEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

Major General Collen, Military Secretary to the Government of India, takes short leave early next month, returning in March.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

The funeral service of the late Mr. Justice Maynard Broadhurst, who died at Bournemouth, on the 30th October, was held at the Holy Trinty Church, at 5 p.m. this evening, which was conducted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and the Rev. Mr. Scobell.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

The Draband Column, of the Zhob Force, collided with a group of about forty Shadizai Shiranis, who opposed their advance at the entrance of the Draband Pass. The Shiranis had three killed and several wounded. No casualty on our side.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

Sir Auckland Colvin arrived this morning under usual salute.

MADRAS AND THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Nothing has yet been done here towards the election of delegates for the Congress. It looks like dropping the Congress, so far as Madras is concerned. Sir Madhava Rao suggests that the approaching Native Social Conference should pass a resolution consigning the writings of Messrs. Hunter and Rees to the flames, with a commemorative stone erected on the spot bearing the inscription, "Here lies Truth, strangled by Enthusiasm."

PRESENTATION TO A BANK MANAGER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 3.

At the invitation of the leading native merchants a large gathering of Europeans and Natives assembled to present an address with a casket to Mr. Stranack, the Manager of the Bombay Bank, who is transferred to the Karachi Bank. The compound was tastefully decorated for the occasion. On behalf of the merchants Mr. Khory read the address, when Mr. Stranack suitably acknowledged the presentation. After the distribution of pan-sopari the meeting dispersed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kerbela left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.

The Hall Line s. s. Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 3.

The French mail steamer Irawaddy, from China, arrived.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armenia left Suez for Bombay on the 3rd inst., at 10 a.m.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dholleras	4 5-16.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6 1/4d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	94¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	93
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. "	82½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	48⅛

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The flight of Mr. John Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien continues to be the principal topic of conversation in political circles. This sudden and unexpected move has greatly angered the Unionists, while the English section of the Liberal party, to judge from their reserve, do not appear to consider the disappearance of the two principals from Tipperary as exactly a master stroke of policy. It was not until Wednesday that the public generally knew precisely what had become of the fugitives. The first impression was that they had succeeded in embarking on an Atlantic steamer for the United States, but inquiries made at the various ports at home and on the Continent threw doubts on this supposition. For several days the Castle authorities apparently thought that Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon were in hiding somewhere in Ireland, and that the various stories current as to their movements were only put about to draw the police off their scent. Even when a telegram was published announcing the arrival of the runaways at Cherbourg in Mr. Murphy's trawler, the St. Patrick, the news was received with some incredulity which continued until confirmation came to hand. One effect of the withdrawal of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien is that the proceedings now transpiring before the Resident Magistrates Mr. Irwin and Mr. Shannon have ceased to attract attention here. At one time it was thought that the prosecution might collapse owing to the ruling of the justices (who it appears can occasionally, at all events, act in opposition to the Crown) respecting one of the accused, Mr. O'Mahony. The Bench decided that if a defendant was absent, from causes over which he had no control—and Mr. O'Mahony was certified as unfit to attend—the case could not be heard without his presence. In this dilemma Mr. Healy, who indignantly repudiates the idea that he was ever modest, suggested that the Government should abandon the charge so far as Mr. O'Mahony was concerned. The Crown Counsel declined this mode of settling the difficulty, but twenty-four hours later changed his mind, and the case is still dragging wearily on. Some of the Liberal papers, notably the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Manchester Guardian*, not only do not go into ecstasies over the clandestine departure of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon for America, but candidly question the wisdom of the step from a tactical point of view. So far as I am aware, the only Gladstonian politician of any prominence who has openly approved of the manœuvre is Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and he is chiefly known as the brother of the great Apostle of Free Trade, and as a man with a strong penchant for fads. If the Liberal papers, with the exception of such thorough-going journals as the *Star* and its satellites, feel themselves under some restraint the Conservative press has no compunction in saying what it thinks. The *Standard*, whose fairness and moderation were not very long ago admitted by no less a Nationalist than Mr. Healy, came out with a slashing leader on Saturday, which was the talk of the town for twelve hours. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were accused of "a typical act of cowardly selfishness," and taunted with having "run away in order to save their own precious skins and to avoid the inconvenience of personal incarceration. "Ignoble conduct," "poltroonery," cowardly flight," "dishonest and treasonable agitators," "grotesque and contemptible," "soft-skinned and luxurious agitators," "trickery," "Tipperary haggarts," these are a few of the epithets collected at random from the article published by the Municipal Conservative organ in the Kingdom. With reference to the accusation so fully made that the Irish leaders went away to escape from imprisonment, their friends report that this would be true if Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien intended to remain in the United States. But as no one, not even the minor lights of the Conservative party who a week ago were talking so wildly about an approaching dissolution, thinks that the General Election will come before the Begging Expedition to America finishes its labour, it is obvious that the absentees do not avoid but only postpone their punishment. Mr. Dillon, however, if he is correctly represented by a French interviewer, seems to calculate upon somehow or other escaping imprisonment. Why if, as the Conservatives not unreasonably claim the "ignominious absconding" of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, the *Standard* is a crushing blow to the Home Rulers the Unionist papers should be so irate is not quite clear! Even so loyal a supporter of the Unionist cause as the *Globe* is shocked at the roaring of the young lions in Shoe-lane. "We don't like playing the candid friend," says the pink political paper. "But we cannot help regretting that the *Standard* should have permitted its leader-writer to powder his Dillon-*cum*-O'Brien article with such a profusion of epithets."

The Earl of Rosebery's impressive speech at Glasgow on "the politics of the poor" and the future of municipal government has attracted considerable attention, partly on humanitarian grounds and partly because of the indication it affords, or seems to afford of the "ripening" of the Liberal leaders on what are called Labour Questions. Sir John Gorst, who speaks with the experience of one who has been the chief wire-puller of a great political party, clearly sees what is in the wind, and in effect calls upon his chief to dish the Liberals. He thinks that the time has come when the Conservatives should have a platform and programme of their own upon these subjects. Naturally so energetic a politician does not believe in keeping a party merely for purposes of criticism and to object to what "everyone else proposes." He exhorts the Conservative leaders to declare themselves so that their followers may know what to put before the electors as an alternative to the "painful schemes" now current. As Sir John Gorst is a man who is destined some day to occupy a much higher position in the political firmament than that which he occupies now, his significant utterances at Bristol have not received quite so much notice, as they deserve. The rest of the political orators of the week has not been specially remarkable. Mr. Balfour's speech to-night is awaited with as much interest almost as that of Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian next week. If the anticipations of his friends are correct, the Chief Secretary will not adopt the tone of injured innocence, but treat the exploits of his opponents—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien—in a spirit of banter. Many Conservatives think this is superfluous, as in their opinion Mr. O'Brien by his highly picturesque account of his perils by land and sea has unaided succeeded in making himself and his companion ridiculous.

Nothing is known here as to the intentions of the authorities with regard to the recommendations generally of the Select Committee on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. I am informed that there has been no unnecessary delay. As soon as possible, after the publication of the official report, Viscount Cross considered very carefully all the points raised by Sir John Gorst's Committee, and his views were fully set forth in a despatch which is now, I believe, before the Government of India. What line the Secretary of State has adopted I am not, of course, in a position to say, but I shall be much surprised if it is found that, with reference at least to the lowering of the age at which service shall begin to count, and the desirability of allowing a portion of furlough to reckon as service for pension, Lord Cross has arrived at a less liberal conclusion than the Parliamentary Committee. In usually well-informed circles it is deemed probable that Lord Cross has allowed the Simla Council considerable latitude, even if he has not left them to settle the matter. Should this prove to be the case, and Lord Lansdowne's Government is willing to take upon itself the responsibility of coming to a decision without further reference to England, the result may be known in India before it is published at Home. It is thought that the question which will give the Viceroy and his advisers the most trouble is the one relating to furlough. The resolutions adopted by the Simla Committee have reached England, and will no doubt excite a lively discussion when they come to be considered by the members of the London Association. The latter body, according to present arrangements, will not be convened until the arrival of advices from the Central Committee in Calcutta announcing the opinion of the service as a whole. Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., Chairman of the London Association, is, I hear, only waiting until this meeting is held to send in his resignation. It is said that a Member of Parliament, who has helped the movement in the House of Commons, not only by his vote but by his voice, and who has a relative in the Uncovenanted Service, expresses himself to friends in very strong terms regarding the attitude of the Simla Committee. In one of the Simla resolutions it is mentioned that the amount of subscriptions collected in England and India, respectively, were in the ratio of 1 to 14. I understand that 1 to 7 would be nearer the mark.

Mr. Birkmyre, whose name is perhaps better known in Calcutta than on your side, has, I see, commended himself to the good graces of the Gladstonians in the Ayr Burghs, and will be their chosen candidate at the General Election. As he is a Scotchman and a successful one to boot, he will probably be returned, whether he is opposed by a Liberal Unionist or a Conservative. At the General Election of 1886, the Liberal Unionists won the seat by a majority of close upon twelve hundred. At a by-election two years later the Gladstonians were victorious. More recently the Liberal Unionists have recovered the seat, but only as it was stated at the time, because the Gladstonian candidate was, what Lord Pembyn would style a *dim Sassenach*. The Conservatives will, it may be supposed, join their forces to those of the Liberal Unionists, and not bring forward a candidate of their own political colour. The former are not ordinarily very strong in this particular constituency, and only once in the past fifty-eight years succeeded in putting their man at the top of the poll. I do not know whether Mr. Birkmyre is in any way identified with the Congress agitation, but on other grounds I should imagine that his election to the House of Commons would be acceptable to the unofficial European community in India.

I mentioned some time ago that the Secretaryship of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts had or was about to become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Demetrius Boulger, the well-known writer on Asiatic topics. The appointment was filled up at a meeting of the Council of the Society on Monday. Lord Alfred S. Churchill presided, and the other members of the Council present were:—Mr. W. Anderson, D.C.L.; Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D., M.D.; Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Mr. Alfred Carpmael; Mr. Michael Carteighe; Dr. R. Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S.; Mr. B. Francis Cobb; Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Professor James Dewar, M.A., F.R.S.; Mr. C. M. Kennedy, C.B., of the Foreign Office, and Sir Owen Roberts, M.A., F.S.A. The choice of the Council fell upon Mr. S. Digby, a former member of the Bombay Press.

While Mr. Bradlaugh seems to think that Sir Charles Dilke may become the Parliamentary leader of the eight hours party, Mr. Stead continues in season and out of season to try to black the Right Hon. Baronet's return to public life. *Apropos* of Mr. Stead's implacable hostility to Sir C. Dilke, I quote the following from the last number of the *Review of Reviews*:—"He (Canon Liddon) was taking one day a party of girls round St. Paul's, and I asked permission to send in my place a young lady who, after being dragged down into the depths by one who ought to have been almost as an elder brother, was painfully but barely struggling to live down the damning memories which blighted her name and darkened her young life. On the following Monday Canon Liddon said to me, 'Oh, I must thank you for sending so charming a representative.' 'Indeed,' I replied, 'then you liked her?' 'Yes, said he, 'I was very much struck with her. She united, to an extent that is unfortunately somewhat rare, exquisite modesty with bright intelligence. It was a great pleasure to make her acquaintance.' 'I am glad you liked her,' I replied. 'Now, I must tell you who she is.' As I named perhaps the best-known divorcee of our time, he started slightly and then saying softly. Poor thing! poor thing! walked on a pace or two in silence. Then turning to me he said, 'I have only to say again that I have rarely met any lady who seemed to combine more perfectly modesty and intelligence. It is wonderful indeed.' Then after a pause he said, 'would you tell her from me that I was very glad to make her acquaintance, not knowing who she was, but that it would be still greater pleasure for me to meet her as Mrs. C—— and that I shall be very glad to see her if she cared to call upon me any time at Amen Court? As the result of that conversation, they met repeatedly. No father could have been more tender and kind than was Canon Liddon to her whom others would fain have thrust back into the mire from which she was struggling to escape. She passed not into the Anglican but the Roman Communion. 'I can only regret,' he wrote on hearing of the decision, 'that I could not help you to find a home for your soul in the English portion of the Church of Christ. But as you say, our intercourse has been entirely concerned with these grave questions which underlie all belief in God and his Blessed Son; and as to these—it is happiness to think—your present step will make no difference between us." Nor did it. Canon Liddon never ceased to rejoice that he had been privileged for a time to steady the faltering steps by which she trod the devious road that led from the most defiant Atheism to the fold of the Catholic Church. As Mr. Stead seems to have taken so much interest in the lady I wonder he did not endeavour to persuade her to join the Salvation Army, the praises of which he is never tired of singing. As "Captain" of the Chelsea Contingent she might have been a great attraction, and as "General" Booth's most enthusiastic friends admit the Salvation Army is nothing if it is not sensational. It may of course, be taken for granted that "Mrs. C——" gave her permission to the use that is made of her name by the enterprising editor of the *Review of Reviews*. Or may it be taken for granted that she did not?

Among Freemasons here considerable sympathy is felt for the late Grand Treasurer, Mr. D. P. Cama, who lost his wife on Monday. She suddenly a week previous became ill with pleurisy, but seemed to recover somewhat, and last mail day she was able to write a postcard to her aged mother in Bombay. The *Times*, I see, mentions that Mrs. Cama was the only Parsee lady who ever travelled completely round the world. I believe that she made the grand tour as far back as 1870. The funeral, this afternoon, at the Woking Necropolis, was attended by a considerable number of Mr. Cama's English and Indian friends. The body was carried into the small temple belonging to the Parsees, and the customary prayers were recited by Messrs. Moolla and Nourojee Tarachand. There was no religious ceremony at the grave-side.

THE MINISTER OF INDORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of the 27th ultimo, under the heading "A Strange Story from Indore" it has been stated, that "the Minister, R. B. V. J. Kirtane, without waiting for his successor, abruptly resigned and left Indore." I may state that neither my resignation nor my departure can be called abrupt. I contemplated retirement from May last. On the 6th Sept. last I sent in my formal resignation, and a month afterwards, after the application for the loan of R. B. Bedarkar's services had gone to the Government of India, and I felt no reasonable doubt of his soon going to Indore, I left it with the permission of H. H. the Maharaj on 6th Oct. last. The day before I left I had an interview with his Highness, when he spoke to me kindly and regretted my failing health. His Highness sent a message with me to R. B. Bedarkar to go to Indore as soon as possible. There was only a fortnight or so between my departure from and R. B. Bedarkar's arrival at Indore.—Yours, &c.,

VINAYAK J. KIRTANE.

Poona, Nov. 1.

The Duchess of Fife has just signified her acceptance of the office of president of the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, which is the first school where a medical education has been afforded to women in Scotland.

How a leopard was discomfited with loss is related from Bengal. It appears that in certain villages there is a class of leopards who have a habit of jumping upon cow-houses, and after scratching a hole in the thatch-roof, letting down their tail to feel if there is anything edible below. Well, one day a man was down below and he was awake. He promptly caught the tail, and with the assistance of another person managed to cut off the larger portion of it. We are told that the leopard submitted to the operation rather calmly, but when it was over, he fled in great haste, though without even a growl. The villager who performed the feat exhibits the leopard's tail as a mark of his valour.

AN EXECUTION IN POONA CITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

The public execution of the Marwarri Panalal Hukumchund, who had been convicted of one of the foulest and most ghastly murders on record, took place this morning shortly before 7 o'clock, opposite the old jail—Shanwar Wadi—in the city, and was witnessed by about the largest crowd of people that has ever assembled in the city on any other occasion. To estimate the number of persons present at about ten thousand is certainly no exaggeration, for the whole maidan on the north side of the fortress-looking old jail, within whose precincts the old Peishears at one time had a splendid palace, was literally packed in every part, while the verandahs and housetops of all the houses, large and small, overlooking the square were also densely crowded. Several hundreds of people had also secured places on the top of what appeared to look like old fortifications of the Shanwar Wadi, and the few large trees on the square inself afforded accommodation for large numbers of people, all of whom appeared greatly excited over the event which they had assembled to witness. One tree was so heavily burdened, that it came down with a crash, which only tended to add to the excitement. A strong body of policemen, under the supervision of Mr. Smith, the City Police Inspector, (to whom credit is due for the prompt discovery of the horrible double murder), were on the spot from an early hour, and they had no easy task before them, on account of the great size of the crowd, but they succeeded in maintaining very good order. A few European and Eurasians were among the crowd, who were drawn mainly from the native population of the city, and included large numbers of women and children, all of whom appeared to take much interest in the ghastly proceedings. The gallows had been erected directly opposite the large entrance to the old fortress, and but a few yards in front of it. A staircase led up to the platform, all the bottom part being closed in with canvas so as to hide the view of the hanging body. It required thirty-five men to set up the temporary moveable gallows, and Mr. Hall, the jailor of the Yerrowda Central Jail, had taken care to see that everything had been properly done to ensure the due carrying out of the death sentence.

The prisoner, dressed in ordinary prison clothes, was conveyed from the Yerrowda Jail to the place of execution, under a proper police and jail guard, in the usual prisoner's van. The van left the Yerrowda Jail shortly after 5 o'clock, and proceeding slowly along, only arrived at the city at about 6-25 a. m. The crowd that had assembled there by that time numbered over eight thousand persons, all of whom appeared anxious to catch a glimpse of the miserable wretch as he alighted from the van and marched into a cell in the Shanwar Wadi that had been prepared for him. His hands were still handcuffed behind his back. Surgeon Major Salaman, the superintendent of the Yerrowda Jail, and Mr. Hall, the jailor, arrived soon afterwards, followed by Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate. The crowd increased in size every minute until there was really no vacant space available anywhere near the scene of the execution. At ten minutes to 7 o'clock the prisoner was informed that his last moment had arrived. He appeared very sullen and downcast, and when being led between two warders from the cell to the foot of the gallows he looked quite bewildered, but marched firmly. Arrived at the foot of the gallows, the jailor read the death-warrant to him, and enquired whether he desired to say anything. The prisoner still denied that he had murdered the children and threw all the blame upon his nephew, whom the Sessions Judge had also sentenced to death, but the High Court of Bombay had hesitated to confirm such sentence in his case, he being but a mere boy who had probably been a tool in the hands of his unscrupulous uncle, who now had to suffer a murderer's death. The prisoner merely remarked to the jailor that if it was his fate to die he would die. The prisoner's thumbs were then tied together behind his back, and the handcuffs having been removed he was asked to ascend the scaffold; and he did so firmly. On reaching the platform, the great toes of his feet were also bound together, the native hangman put the noose round his neck, and having adjusted it, drew a black cap over the doomed man's face and head. At a given signal from the jailor, the fatal bolt beneath was withdrawn, and the last was seen of Panalal Hukumchand. He was given a clear drop of about seven feet and a half, death being almost instantaneous. The body was allowed to hang for about an hour, and death having been duly certified to the body was taken down. Nobody came forward to claim the body, which was therefore taken away by the jail authorities, and buried.

The facts of the double child-murder are so well known to your readers that they do not need any reiteration here. The prisoner was sentenced, along with his nephew, to death, by Mr. Crowe, the Sessions Judge of Poona, on the 9th August last, His Honour remarking that the murder was of the foulest description within his experience. The two prisoners appealed to the High Court on the 12th August, with the result that the sentence was confirmed in the case of Panalal, while the second prisoner—his nephew—was ordered to be imprisoned for life. That was on the 24th August. Panalal then petitioned the local Government for mercy—first, in English on the 8th October, and then in the vernacular on the 13th October. The order of Government declining to remit the sentence that had been passed on him was received on the 17th October. The prisoner next petitioned the Viceroy and the Queen for mercy, on the 26th October, but he was informed that the local Government refused to forward those petitions. When first sentenced, the prisoner appeared unconcerned, and he did not appear to be in any way affected when the confirmation of the sentence was communicated to him. He, however, was greatly enraged when he saw the fetters being removed from his nephew and heard that his nephew had got off with imprisonment for life. Addressing his nephew upon that occasion he said:—"You who did it all yourself split on me. Just you wait; when I die I shall come and sit on your chest," and he poured forth a volley of abuse upon the lad who had just escaped the gallows. However, Panalal was buoyed up with the petitions, and so long as these petitions kept up, he was very hopeful. He ate his meals regularly, and was not by any means distressed in mind. He got on very well, and put on a few pounds of flesh. But when the local Government refused to forward his petitions to the Viceroy and the Queen, and he was told that there was no hope for him, and that he must be hanged, a very great change came over him. He became very sullen and gloomy and partook of his meals sparingly, and rapidly lost the few pounds he had gained, and more, too. On Sunday (yesterday) he was still more downcast, though he ate his food when it was brought to him, but could not sleep during the night. The jailor went to his cell at 4 o'clock this morning, and found him awake. Asked if he wished to have anything, the unfortunate man merely desired to have some water to wash his hands, face, and feet. He wished to go to the cistern to wash himself, but this he was not permitted to do. The water was brought to him, and he washed himself. He then got ready, and without giving any trouble was conveyed to the place of execution.

The prisoner's nephew appears to be a troublesome individual, and does not appear to realise the fact that he only just escaped the gallows. He gives the jail authorities a great deal of trouble, and refused to do his work. He has already been placed in the stocks, and put on penal diet. A few smart stripes will probably bring him to his senses.

The temporary gallows will now be removed from the city to a village some twenty and more miles away from here—to Sind, in the Bhor taluka, where it will be set up and utilized for the execution of two other murderers who are to be hanged there on the 10th instant—this day week. The two prisoners are at present in the Yerrowda Jail awaiting execution. They murdered the husband of a woman who was also charged with them. One prisoner is the father of the woman, and the other is the paramour of the woman, whose husband was the victim. The woman has been transported for life.

MR. S. DIGBY has been appointed by the Council of the Society of Arts as secretary of the India section of the Society in place of Mr. Demetrius Boulger, resigned.

EDUCATIONAL METHODS IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 2.

A large number of persons, interested in education, including many ladies, attended at the Albert Edward Institute last evening, to hear the Rev. Ira A. Richards lecture on the "Educational Methods in American Schools." Mr. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, C. D., occupied the chair. In introducing the lecturer, who was personally informed of the educational methods pursued in American schools, and from whose remarks they were sure to benefit, Mr. Kirkham observed that the teachers in Poona did not see enough of one another and of one another's work. He hoped that something would be done to remedy that state of things. The lecturer then proceeded:—

At the outset of his interesting lecture, Mr. Richards remarked that the schools in America could scarcely be said to be comprehended in a system. By that he did not mean that there was no system; the American had many systems, but there was no such thing in the United States as a "national system of education." That great Government was made up of a number of individual States, each State in turn was made up of counties, and each county of a number of townships. There were some matters over which the Supreme Government assumed absolute control; other matters were relegated to the individual States to be dealt with by themselves. This latter was the case with education. There is, however, an educational department at Washington, managed by a commissioner, whose duty it is to gather and compile statistics from all the States and publish them, with any other matter that might be helpful to educationists throughout the country, but he has no authority over schools in any way. His only practical power is that of influence and prestige. Neither is there any national educational fund in America. The schools are supported, in the main, by local taxation. Though each State manages its own educational concerns as it thinks best, yet in one particular they all follow one practice, which amounts almost to a rigid national law, and that is that equal advantages of education, up to a certain grade, should be offered to all children of school-going age. Hence, all the schools up to that grade are entirely supported by public money, while above that grade, schools are not encouraged to expect any assistance from the public. The theory that Government should provide the means of an elementary education for the growing generation was one upon which all statesmen, whatever be the country, were agreed; and Mr. Richards believed that that theory was more fully carried out in the United States than in England or in India. Regarding India, he remarked that the idea prevailed that that in this country education should not be co-extensive with the population, that the Government should take care that a certain portion of the people should be educated, just enough of them, to insure an abundant supply of competent candidates for the Civil Services and to keep the professions well filled, as well as to keep up a vigorous and thrifty enterprise in the commerce of the country; but beyond that, the people were rather better without education, for education only rendered a labouring man unfit for his work by inspiring him with a desire for some better occupation. Such an idea, traced to its logical end, revealed an unexpressed theory hiding in back ground that the Government should educate only so many as would contribute to her good or service in some way, betraying self-interested motives on the part of Government instead of a disinterested solicitude for the welfare of each individual; or the education of the people was desirable only so far as it would contribute to the good of the Government making the Government primary in importance, and the good of the people secondary. A loyal American, however, believed that the Government has no reason for its existence except for the good of the individual citizens; hence individual rights and privileges were of primary importance, and Government was desirable only in so far as it would enhance those rights and privileges. Hence it was that in America the right to education was based, not upon the idea that by its means the individual would be rendered serviceable to Government, but upon the idea that education was a means of elevating and benefitting the individual himself. Schools are therefore provided for all free up to a certain grade, while above that grade, no Government aid whatever is given. The schools that are at all connected with Government are entirely supported by it. There are no schools in which a Government grant is given in aid of private or religious enterprise. It is one of the fundamental principles of the United States constitution that the State should be entirely neutral in the matter of religion; hence the Government persistently refuse to unite their funds with those of any religious denomination in the matter of education. The supreme authority for each school or system of schools is a local committee or school board whose appointment or election is effected by various methods. Sometimes the members are directly voted for by the people, and sometimes they are appointed by some municipal authority. Each individual board is a law into itself, except in a few instances where the State authorities have laid down what text-books should be used. The teachers work together most harmoniously; they hold conferences on their own responsibility; discuss text-books, courses of study and other things that pertain to the welfare of the schools; and their Union is so powerful that frequently school boards become simply convenient agents to provide, at public expense, what the teacher says he must have. As a matter of fact, in the great majority of cases, it is the teachers, and not the school boards, who make the schools what they are. The school-houses are so conveniently situated that no child will have to travel more than a mile from his own farm-house. In each school-house are placed teachers, for a period varying from six to ten months of the year, according to the supply of public money from which the teachers are to be paid. In these common schools, one teacher teaches all the grades from the alphabet up to the completion of English grammar, of arithmetic and of geography, and they usually include an elementary physiology, a complete United States history, and a portion of algebra. There is, in these schools, no attempt at gradation, except as the teacher finds it convenient to place those of about the same attainments in classes together. But there is no fixed period for a pupil to stay in any one class; he fixes the period by his own diligence. These are the common country schools of the United States always free, and always within the reach of every child. In villages, and towns, and cities, where the number of pupils becomes so great that they cannot be managed by one teacher, there is more money, and more teachers are put in; then gradation begins where the money is sufficient; the course of study is carried higher, so as to include geometry, natural philosophy, British and other European histories, Latin with Roman History, and sometimes Greek with Greek History, French, and German. Then we find the schools graded as primary grammar schools, high schools, academy. The grammar school teaches up to a certain grade, and where it stops the high school begins; the lowest class in a high school is one year in advance of the highest class in the grammar school. No pupil can get into a high school, except through the grammar school. In these different schools also the gradation is very strict, and the pupils are passed by well-guarded steps from one grade to another. The best of discipline in the schools of America is maintained without the use of a cane or the administration of corporal punishment. In America, a boy has only one school to attend. There are not a number of rival schools bidding for a boy and giving him the impression that he is conferring a great favour upon the master by attending his school. The privilege of attending school at all is appreciated by a boy, and he feels himself under obligation to the school board and the master. If a boy seriously misbehaves himself he is sent home, and next morning he usually re-appears, humbled, to beg pardon of the teacher, and ask permission to try again, promising to be a model pupil. On the second offence he is again sent home, and if he is to return to school again, he must first go to each member of the school board and explain his conduct, pledge himself to maintain perfect department, and obtain a written permission to go back to school. This is so troublesome and humiliating both to parents and children, that a case seldom occurs. If a third offence is then committed, the boy is sent home to return no more during that school year. This means the loss of one year's opportunities and his degradation to the next class below him; and hence it very seldom occurs. The blackboard and its use presents a very marked contrast to the schools of India. In America, the blackboard is part of the wall—a strip three feet or so wide, extending right round the room, and it is used by the pupils as well as by the teacher. The class is catechised, not so much to find out what the pupils know, as to find out what they do not know. When the rudiments of the lesson have all been discussed, all the pupils are sent to the blackboard to give practical evidence of their understanding of their lesson by working out an example before the whole school. It must be admitted, said Mr. Richards, that there is quite a contrast between America and India in the matter of using text-books in class work. In the first place the text-books themselves are somewhat different. The authors of text-books take great pains, not only to be accurate, clear, and concise in their definitions, but clear and minute in the illustrations used and in the examples given. The model text-book treats its subjects so completely and exhaustively that a diligent, observing student can master the branch by following the text-book without additional lectures on the subject. The work of a master is not simply to pour into the youthful brain of his pupil a great store of knowledge sufficient to last him the remainder of his life after quitting school, but rather to train the youthful mind in methods of work and modes of investigation, so that he may take up and master for himself any subject. This, the American schools endeavour to do for the pupil by starting to work in a text-book and giving him directions while he masters the principle. Mr. Richards thought that a written text-book was preferrable to the detached lectures of a teacher for several reasons. Passing on, Mr. Richards remarked that the school superintendent was an educational officer peculiar to America. He examines schools for the promotion of pupils and examines teachers to judge of their fitness to hold licenses to teach, and holds institutes to instruct and train teachers in the methods of teaching and school management. He is always one who has himself been a teacher. No one can teach in America without a license, nor will the license first obtained entitle a person to teach for an indefinite period. These licenses are always obtained by passing an examination, and the repetition of these examinations keeps a teacher always studying and abreast with the most advanced thought of the day. In the normal schools in America, a teacher is required to study, not only the subject to be taught and the method of teaching it, but also the faculties of the human mind and its process in acquiring knowledge. The fees for a college education in the United States are naturally very high.

The Rev. Mr. Haigh moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. George Cotton, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Baghunath Khote, Framji Dorabji Divecha, A. M. Gubbay, Hasambhai Visram, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Pestonji, Rai Bahadur Luchman Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Naoroji Byramji Suntook, Parshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rustamji Nasarvanjee Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

PENSION RULES.

The meeting first considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 3rd September last, as follows:—That with reference to the report on the subject of the existing Pension Rules, the Corporation be recommended to authorise the Standing Committee to frame amended regulations, under Section 81 clauses *b* to *g* of the Municipal Act, and that the said Committee have power to obtain the opinion of an actuary if necessary.

Colonel Wilson, in the absence of Captain Sir Henry Morland, moved, and Mr. Shivjee Dhurmajee seconded that sanction be granted the Standing Committee as above.

Dr. Blaney then said he thought this was a very dangerous recommendation. In the report they would find there were a few individual cases of hardship, in regard to which he had not the slightest doubt if put before the Corporation on their merits, the Corporation would do what was right. But the recommendation asked the Corporation to do what? Whoever had studied the section of the Act referred to would see the Corporation was called upon to alter all the pension and leave rules. In the first place it was necessary to understand the history of these rules. He (Dr. Blaney) then went back to the earliest time of the starting of these pension and leave rules, and they would remember how it had been decided they should not use the city's funds in the way of pension. They would remember when Sir Theodore Hook came there to take over the Municipal Commissionership of that Municipality, he found very extravagant salaries prevailing. He went over them all and reduced them to the same proportion of salaries held by Government servants. The reductions were considerable, and there was a considerable amount of grumbling. He (Dr. Blaney) then proposed that pensions should be given to the families; by hard figuring the principle was carried and rules similar to those now in force were drawn up. But all the grumbling had since been removed by the increase of salaries. It was, however, agreed that all the rules which applied to the Uncovenanted servants of Government should apply to the Municipal servants. He had always been the friend of the Municipal servants, and had he not fought their battles they would not have had those pension and leave rules now. But the recommendation of the Standing Committee was beyond all moderation and could not find acceptance at the hands of the Corporation at all; because they wanted to overhaul the whole of the rules and to submit them again to the Corporation. He did not think it was in the interests of the Municipal servants to give the Standing Committee that power. He would move as an amendment "that the recommendation made by Mr. Ollivant in his letter be submitted by the Standing Committee to the Corporation with their recommendation." Let them accept his amendment, and it would cover every possible use that the Commissioner could conscientiously recommend, and by which the Municipal servants could get all the consideration they required.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was one very conclusive answer to all Dr. Blaney had said. This resolution committed the Corporation to nothing. Supposing there was some force in the argument, that it would stir up the mud; there was some reason why the mud should be stirred up in this case. One reason why they should have new pension rules was because they had a new Act; and one reason why the rule should be overhauled was because they had no Uncovenanted service now or Uncovenanted leave rules. They did not know what the Uncovenanted rules were, and that was a reason why the matter should be sent back to the Standing Committee to have the rules overhauled.

On a vote being taken Colonel Wilson's motion was carried.

SALARIES OF THE HEALTH OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal proposed the recording of Government Resolution, dated 15th instant, forwarded to the President with the reminder, that when the consideration of the draft

in any way be disturbed. Mr. Javerilal, who was an equally good member, might be appointed when another vacancy occurred.

Rai Luchman Singh proposed an amendment that Mr. Kabrajee be re-elected a member of the Joint Schools Committee. Mr. Kabrajee had served the Committee well, and it would be better to appoint one who was conversant with the duties which the Committee had to perform. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Divecha seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that Dr. Bhalchandra had given notice of his motion without his knowledge and consent. He (Mr. Javerilal) had so much pressure of business that it would be a great relief to him if he was allowed to withdraw his name.

Dr. Bhalchandra having withdrawn his proposition, the amendment was put to the vote, and carried *nem con.*

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee proposed that, in the opinion of the Corporation, it was desirable to request the Health Officer to furnish them at every ordinary monthly meeting with the analysis of water at Vehar, Tulsi, and Pawai lakes, and at the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada reservoirs under the following heads :—Solids, chlorine, nitrates and nitrites, free ammonia, albumenoid ammonia, and degree of hardness. The analysis, he said, furnished to the Standing Committee was incomplete.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that the Health Officer furnished analysis as regarded chlorine, free ammonia, and albumenoid. Ammonia in the water provided to the city, to the Standing Committee, and through that body to the Corporation. If the Corporation passed Dr. Cowasjee's resolution the Health Officer would have to furnish two different sets of analysis. In order to analyse water under the various heads laid down in the resolution, the Health Officer would have to devote two and a half days every month solely for that purpose. The Health Officer had already a number of other analysis to make, and had beside immense number of other duties to perform. He (the Commissioner) asked the Corporation if they would place additional burden on the already overworked Health Officer to furnish them with an analysis, which would entail a great deal more time and trouble. Where was the necessity of ascertaining the hardness of the water. (Dr. Blaney : Very great.) Supposing the water was hard, how could they make it soft. (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney remarked that their water-works, which had cost them very nearly six crores of rupees, should have their best attention. What Dr. Cowasjee proposed to do was carried out in all civilized cities of the world.

Dr. Shroff was of opinion that by analysing the water in manner proposed the public would be able to judge of the quality of the water provided them, and also of the utility of the filter-beds constructed in connection with the several water-works.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that if the Corporation required the analysis of water in the manner proposed, they would have to engage an analyst on a salary of Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 per month.

Mr. Duxbury was quite satisfied with the analysis furnished to the Standing Committee. He was against incurring any further expenditure in regard to the analysis.

In the course of some further discussion the Municipal Commissioner observed that the Corporation in a matter of that kind ought to be guided by their scientific advisers. The Acting Health Officer as well as Dr. Weir were of opinion that the existing items of analysis as furnished to the Standing Committee were quite sufficient.

Dr. Cowasjee in reply said that in Calcutta the Health Officer gave the analysis under the various heads embodied in his resolution.

On a division there were 11 votes in favour and an equal number of votes against the proposition.

The President, in giving his casting vote against the proposition, observed that in a matter like this, the Corporation should be guided by their scientific advisers, who did not think it advisable or expedient to furnish the analysis in the manner proposed by Dr. Cowasjee.

REPAIRS TO STREETS AND LANES.

Dr. Shroff proposed, "that the Corporation notices with regret that, while the streets and lanes in several quarters of the city have not undergone sufficient repairs, and in some cases no repairs at all, the grant made in the budget of the current year for metalling and repairs of roads and streets, is expended, to a considerable extent, in rebuilding roads in several parts of the city. In the opinion of the Corporation, the Commissioner, before rebuilding or largely reconstructing roads, that is, before undertaking special works which are of great cost and cannot be included in road repairs, should apply for the special sanction of the Corporation to such outlay."

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha seconded the resolution.

The Municipal Commissioner in the course of his remarks thought that Dr. Shroff's motion was practically a vote of censure, or what resembled a vote of censure, on the executive. He asked members to apply first for information on any subject before they brought forward resolutions which savoured of censure on the executive. If Dr. Shroff had applied to him for the information required, he would not have brought forward the resolution which he had submitted to the Corporation.

Mr. Suntook was of opinion that it was always advisable in the first place to apply to the executive before they brought forward subjects with which they were not familiar.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha enquired if the Commissioner would furnish him with information, when he wanted, as regarded the four lakhs expended during the last five years for the repairs of different roads in different parts of the city. He did not think that the resolution was a vote of censure on the executive.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that he would give the information as far as he was able to do so. The resolution was certainly a vote of censure. Mr. Wacha knew English as well as he did.

Mr. Cotton thought that if notices of motion were given by members in the manner they were recently given, they would have to call more meetings than usual. He did not think their Municipal government ever intended that they should meet two days in the week after the Standing Committee had gone through a great deal of their work. The information sought in the many notices of motion could be had by applying to the Commissioner direct.

Mr. Kabrajee, differing from Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, considered the resolution a direct vote of censure against the executive. He was sorry that the Corporation's time was wasted by mere talk. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Shroff's motion was on a division lost.

After transacting some further business of little interest the Corporation adjourned.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON CROP.

THE second report for the season 1890 is as follows :—"As might have been expected, the effect of two good harvests in succession with exports—the highest on record—has been to stimulate cotton cultivation, and the areas sown are, except in Jabalpur and Damoh, in excess of the cotton areas of last year.

"This excess is largest in Seoni (40 per cent.) and Hoshangabad (19.5 per cent.), but in the most important cotton districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Nimar and Chhindwara, the increase ranges from 4 per cent. in Wardha to 10 per cent. in Nimar. In Chanda and Narsingpur, where, cotton has not such commercial importance, the increases are 15 and 10 per cent. respectively.

"The areas sown are everywhere, except in Nagpur, above the average, and in Nagpur the deficiency is slight.

"The rainfall of the season has been somewhat irregular, for, whereas in Saugar and Jabalpur the rainfall has been heavy, in Narsingpur it was timely, while in Hoshangabad and Nimar the breaks have been rather too long.

"In the latter district the break lasted for five weeks, and the cotton plants, especially on the lighter soils, are stunted. Turning to the Nagpur country, it is found that in Chanda the rain has done a good deal of damage, while in Nagpur and Chhindwara it has been fairly even and timely. In Wardha, on the other hand, where the area under cotton is more than double that of any other district, the rather prolonged break in September has somewhat injured the crops on the lighter soils.

"The only district from which a bumper crop is estimated is Seoni, where, however, the area under cotton is small. The rain at the latter part of September has been beneficial in Nimar and Wardha, the most important districts; and it is not improbable that the district estimate of 10 as. in Nimar and will prove to be somewhat underpitched. In the Nagpur country a sull average is expected.

"Altogether, although the current cotton crop will not be equal to those of either of the two preceeding years, which were exceptionally good, it will not, so far as can be seen at present, be by any means a poor one.

THE RANGER, Acting Commander Henry Aplin, arrived in Plymouth Sound from the East Indian Station on Oct. 13, and will shortly be paid off at Devonport

"IT is ignorance that wastes effort. Trained servants expect to be supplied with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE AND SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOV. 3.

THE team shooting commenced to-day, but for some reason or another the Worcester men appeared to be in exceedingly bad form, and made scores which would not bear comparison with that made by the teams at outstations. The Royal Fusiliers, who held their meeting a couple of weeks back, did very much better in these competitions. Their team heads the list in the Squad Trial Stakes, as far as I know, with the extraordinarily good score of 107, which will take a great deal to beat. They have completely outstripped the other competitors. For the Hardinge Competition (Match I.) the shooting has been very weak all over, 98 being the best score yet made, out of a possible 200. The Royal Lancasters head the list in the Running Contest with 104 points. As to the results obtained among the native competitors, it is also to be remarked that all the native competitors in Poona this morning failed miserably to make anything like a decent score, except the 3rd Light Cavalry whose team in the Hardinge Competition made a good score, which places it at the top of the list. But even this score is a miserable one. The 23rd Bombay Infantry at Kamptee has produced some remarkable scores in the Running Contest, while a team of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers at Nagar leads in the Squad Trial Stakes, with a score precisely similar to that put up by the Royal Fusiliers.

The following scores include the results obtained from the outstations including Poona :—

MATCH I.—THE HARDINGE COMPETITION.

Open to teams of ten. Distance 600 yards. Highest possible score 200. Five volleys. Dress, drill order. Time, one minute, 1st prize, Rs. 100 ; 2nd, Rs. 75 ; 3rd, Rs. 55 ; 4th, Rs. 40 and 5th, Rs. 30.

	Points.
1st N Lan Regt, (Kamptee), 2nd team	98
Royal Fusiliers (Poona)	94
1st N Lan Regt, (Kamptee) 1st team	79
B Comp, 1st R Lan Regt, (Karachi)	63
G Comp, 2nd Lan Fus, (Nagar)	62

MATCH II.—THE SQUAD TRIAL STAKES.

Open to teams of ten. Distances from 1,200 to 500 yards. 12 shots. 1st prize, Rs. 150 ; 2nd, Rs. 80 ; 3rd, Rs. 60 ; and 4th, Rs. 40. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will also give a prize of Rs. 50 to the N.-C. Officer commanding the winning squad.

	Points.
Roy Fus, Lce Sergt Harty, (Poona)	107
2nd Lan Fus, Sergt-Dr McKenna, (Nagar)	80
Roy Lan Regt, Sergt Delaney, (Karachi)	68
Roy Lan Regt, Sergt Iberson, (Karachi)	7

MATCH III.—THE RUNNING CONTEST.

400 and 500 yards. Open to teams of 4 N.-C. Officers and men. 5 rounds at each distance. Dress, drill, order. 1st prize, Rs. 80 ; 2nd, Rs. 50 ; 3rd, Rs. 40 ; and 4th, Rs. 30.

	Points.
B Comp, 1st Rl Lan Regt, (Karachi)	104
H " " " "	100
F Comp, 2nd Lan Fus (Nagar)	98
Royal Fusiliers, (Poona)	90

MATCH XX.—THE HARDINGE COMPETITION.

Open to teams of ten. Distance, 500 yards ; five volleys. Time, one minute. Dress, drill order. Eight prizes—1st, Rs. 100 ; 2nd, Rs. 75 ; 3rd, Rs. 55 ; 4th, Rs. 50 ; 5th, Rs. 45 ; 6th, Rs. 40 ; 7th, Rs. 35 ; and 8th, Rs. 30.

	Points.
3rd Light Cavalry, (Poona)	42
D Comp, 1st Bo Grens, (Nagar)	39
D Comp, 3rd Bo Inf, (Satara)	38
A Comp, 3rd Bo Inf, (Satara)	36
E Comp, 23rd Bo Inf, (Kamptee) 1st team	36
F Comp, 16th Bo Inf, (Raipur)	36
B Comp, 19th Bo Inf, (Kamptee)	36
F Comp, 17th Bo Inf, (Kamptee)	35

MATCH XXI.—THE SQUAD TRIAL STAKES.

Between 1,000 and 500 yards for M.H.R. and between 900 and 400 for S-R, commencing at the longest range. 12 rounds. Competitors to be in full marching order. 12 prizes, Rs. 460—1st, Rs. 150 ; 2nd, Rs. 75 ; 3rd, Rs. 50 ; 4th, Rs. 40 ; 5th, Rs. 30 ; 6th, Rs. 25 ; 7th, Rs. 20 ; 8th, Rs. 20 ; 9th, Rs. 15 ; 10th, Rs. 15 ; 11th, Rs. 10 ; and 12th, Rs. 10. H. E. the C.-in-C will also give a prize of Rs. 50 to the N.-C. Officer commanding the winning team.

F Comp, 1st Bo Grens, Hav Shaik Ahmed, (Nagar)	107
G Comp, 23rd Bo Inf, Hav Itt Parab, (Kamptee).	106
F Comp, 3rd Bo Inf, Hav Isram, (Satara)	102
B Comp, 19th Bo Inf, Hav David Abraham, (Kamptee)	101
C Comp, 23rd Bo Inf, Hav Fatti Sing, (Kamptee).	100
G Comp, 3rd Bo Inf, Hav Shaik Oosman, (Satara)	98
B Comp, 23rd Bo Inf, Hav Unker Bhajwa, (Kamptee)	96
H Comp, 23rd Bo Inf, Hav Ajodhia Sing, (Kamptee)	95
F Comp 16th Bo Inf, Hav Goorbaccas Sookool, (Raipur)	93

MATCH XXII.—THE RUNNING CONTEST.

Same conditions as Match III., except that the start will be from the 700 yards firing point and fire at 400 and 300 yards ; the 500 yards firing point to be considered the winning post. 1st prize, Rs. 50 ; 2nd, Rs. 40 ; 3rd, Rs. 35 ; 4th, Rs. 30 ; 5th, Rs. 25 ; and 6th, Rs. 20.

	Points.
A Comp, 23rd Bo Inf, (Kamptee), 1st team	113
E Comp " " "	112
A Comp " " 2nd team	110
C Comp " "	109
C Comp, 3rd Bo Inf, (Satara)	99
G Comp " "	95

MILITARY NEWS.

PAYMASTER and Honorary Major Smythe is transferred from the 4th to the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, and will join the latter Battalion on its arrival at Rawalpindi.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT L. T. HAY, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, has been attached to the 2nd Battalion, pending his appointment to the Bengal Staff Corps.

THE following appointments have been made :—1st Bengal Infantry.—Captain F. Hawkins, to be Wing Commander, *vice* More-Molyneux, and Lieutenant W. E. White, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant G. De S. Barrow, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to England for one year, on medical certificate. Second-Lieutenant C. E. Stewarts, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to Rawalpindi for six months, to study the language. Captain J. E. Nixon, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, ninety days' privilege leave. Captain W. H. Bowes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to England for 9 months on private affairs.

THE leave granted to Lieutenant H. J. W. Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regiment, has been extended to 16th July, 1891.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL T. RUDD, having on the 30th October reported his return from leave on medical certificate to England, is directed to take over administrative medical charge of the Allahabad District from officiating Deputy Surgeon-General T. Maunsell, M. S., from the above date. Brigade-Surgeon T. Maunsell, M. S., is directed, on being relieved of the administrative medical charge of the Allahabad District by Deputy Surgeon-General T. Rudd, M. S., to remain at Allahabad on general duty, pending final orders from Army Head-Quarters.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters medical officers in charge of station Hospitals in the Allahabad District are directed to form class without delay for ambulance instruction and bearer company duties at their respective stations. (2.) At stations occupied by both British and Native troops, the establishment of medical officers, warrant medical officers, regimental stretcher bearers, and all available doolie bearers should be exercised together and not separately, because on field service the bearer companies detached from British and Native Field Hospitals would be required to succour the wounded from any portion of the force, British or native. (3.) This order is to be considered in the light of a permanent one, and to be carried out every year.

(4.) The officers commanding corps are directed to place the authorised number of men at the disposal of the medical officer in charge of station hospitals at their respective stations, and, if possible, not to remove such men from this duty.

(5.) The Commissariat Department is directed to place all available doolie bearers at the disposal of the medical officer.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. R. DISNEY, Royal Artillery having reported his arrival, assumes command of the Royal Artillery at Allahabad from this date (31st October).

THE United States Ordnance Department, having three millions available for heavy steel guns for coast defence, asks for American proposals for 100 on Dec. 18, twenty-five to be made on the Pacific coast.

THE TULSI BAGH MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I had anticipated, the reactionists are at their old tactics. To-day's *Native Opinion*, in a Marathi article on the Tulsi Bag meeting, has the effrontery to write, among other things, as follows :—"After the transaction of the chief items of business at the meeting, *viz.*, the speech of Prof. Tilak. and the passing of the principal resolution of the meeting, Rao Bahadur N. B. Joglekar stated that the business of the meeting was over, that the reformers were now going to speak something, and that those might listen who liked to do so. Immediately after hearing these words of Mr. Joglekar, a gentleman, named Mr. Tilak, one of those who wished to move an amendment came forward but all people began to leave, and so the amendment was thrown aside, and everything was over." I have endeavoured to give an accurate translation of the very words of the writer, but he evidently does not think clearly, nor write accurately. So your readers must try to get into their heads the precise meaning of his words as best they can from what I have written above, but I should recommend those who can to read the orginal for themselves. There can, however, be no doubt, the writer speaks of the "passing of the principal resolution" at the meeting. Will he be good enough to state how he has satisfied himself and how he proposes to satisfy Government and the public that the resolution was passed ? Even the account of the meeting sent you by one of its promoters does not pretend that any resolution was passed, or so much as put to the meeting. In fact it says, with charming naivete :—"As it was impossible to discuss all these before such a large audience, the promoters of the meeting decided that the proceedings should be restricted to explaining Mr. Malabari's proposals and reading the draft memorial to the audience. The signatures might then be taken by circulating the same ?" We have this misrepresentation No. 1. Then we are told that the intending mover of the amendment came forward after Mr. Joglekar had practically dissolved the meeting. This is misrepresentation No. II. ;—and again on the part of *Native Opinion* only, for the promoter's statement in your columns is quite clear. Mr. Joglekar sat down after reading the memorial, then Mr. Tilak rose to speak to his amendment, "whereupon by the order of the chairman, R. B. Joglekar declared that the business originally notified was over." This sequence of events, as thus stated, shows the amendment party were not so sleeply and irregular as *Native Opinion* could apparently have its readers believe.

The rest of the long rigmarole of *Native Opinion* is of the usual reactionary character, and is not worth powder and shot. The "promoters of Madhav Bag, of course, make a due return of gratitude to the promoters of Tulsi Bag." *Native Opinion* also, of course, does its little best to disparage the Hon. Mr. Ranade in particular and reformers in general ; has the inevitable reference to our ancient sages and religion, the violators of whose precepts nevertheless take a prominent place at the meeting ; says, apparently and in effect, that at such meetings no amendments are even appropriate, so that the mreting, it would seem, must always be held responsible for whatever its "promoters" chose to attribute to it ; and shows by repeating the vague generalities which are the heritage of *Native Opinion* and the whole reactionary crew, that the writer has not yet worked out in his own mind in the concrete, how social progress is to be achieved.

It would be unprofitable to go into all this, but I may make one remark on the quotation I have given above from the promoter's account. Even the promoters must now feel, if they have any sense or justice and fairplay in them, that Prof. Tilak ought to have been the very last person to designate for the purpose of "explaining" Mr. Malabari's proposals to the great meeting, and that if Prof. Tilak was to be allowed to "explain" those proposals from his point of view, some one who sympathised with them should have been asked to state the other view to the meeting. This might have been easily arranged, for the "promoters," I heard, specially called on some individual gentlemen of Poona, who were known not to be in sympathy with their movement, to attend the meeting all the same. Who know how many such were present there, yet we see how *Native Opinion* writes about the matter.—Yours, &c.,

J.

Nov. 2

THE G. I. P. SPECIAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will say in your issue of to-morrow that the number of passengers who travelled by the special train to Neral, &c., on Saturday afternoon last, were :—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
From Victoria Terminus, Bombay and Byculla, to—Neral	2	2	3
Khandalla	1	0	0
Lanauli	0	1	0
Total...	3	3	3

And by the special train on Monday (this) morning the following :—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
To Byculla and Victoria Terminus from—Lanowli	5	4	4
Khandalla	3	6	4
Neral	9	5	8
Total...	17	15	16

These numbers include passengers holding return tickets.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

G. I. P. Offices, Nov. 3.

CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL C. C. *VS.* ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.

A MATCH was played last Saturday between the Bombay Municipal Club and the St. Patrick's Club, resulting in a victory for the latter by 18 runs. The St. Patrick's Club, though newly started, has amongst its members players who are very familiar with the handling of the bat. The Municipal Club might have done better had they been a little more careful in their play, but with their short existence they seem to advance fairly well. The following is the score :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

S Tomlinson b Aldridge	19
R Rowbottom s Kelly	1
E J Hale b Aldridge	0
Bhende b Crawley	1
N Sittaram s Kelly	17
H Lilley b Kelly	0
Dorabji Hirjibhoy b Kelly	3
Cursetji Daruwalla b Beaumont	0
B D Burjorji b Hammond	5
R Smith b Aldridge	10
J McQuade, not out	0
Extras	21
Total...	77

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.

P Jackson s Hale	0
J Hammond b Smith	23
G W Beaumont c Smith b Hale	9
G Kelly c Daruwalla b Rowbottom	12
C Aldridge c Daruwalla b Rowbottom	17
H Forde c Bhende b Rowbottom	8
Johnson, not out	11
H J Walsh c Sittaram b Rowbottom	0
Carroll b Rowbottom	4
Mulloney c Dorabji b Hale	2
Stanford c Daruwalla b Rowbottom	0
Extras	9
Total...	95

THE PROPRIETARY C. C. VS. THE HINDU FRIENDLY UNION C. C.

A cricket match was played on Monday between the Proprietary Cricket Club and the Hindu Friendly Union Club. The captain of the Proprietary having won the toss, sent his men in and scored 73 only ; of which Mr. D. N. Writer made 19. The Hindoos scored 201, in which Messrs. Morarjee and Gangadass Bunda contributed 57 and 46 respectively. Morarjee and Banda bowled well for their side.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient :—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, and is particularly valueable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following is the official syllabus, showing the extent of the examination in certain subjects at the open competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service in 1892 :—

The regulations governing the open competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service have been framed with a view to the principle regarded by Lord Macaulay's Committee, in 1854, as essential, viz., that the object of the competition should be to secure for the Indian Civil Service officers who "have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that their native country affords." The scheme of examination has accordingly been made to embrace most of the subjects of the honour schools in the universities of Great Britain and Ireland. In administering the scheme, the Civil Service Commissioners, concurring with Lord Macaulay's Committee in the opinion, "that no candidate who may fail should, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he has spent in preparing himself to be examined," desire to avoid all disturbance of the general course of university studies, and to render it possible, with due regard for the principle of open competition, for those who have graduated with honours at the universities, to attend the examination for the Indian Civil Service with good prospects of success. The appended syllabus shows in outline the intentions of the Commissioners with regard to the extent and character of the examination in those subjects which seem to require further definition. The scope of the examination in the subjects not mentioned in the syllabus is sufficiently defined in the scheme published in the regulations themselves. The examiners will be instructed to keep the standard in each subject up to the level of the highest course of study pursued in the universities.

English Composition.—An essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their examination paper.

English Language and Literature.—The examination will be in two parts. In the one the candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward the III. and the accession of Queen Victoria :—

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Southey.

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the examination, which will, however, test how far the candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers in themselves, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated.

1 1340—1600
(1892) [Chaucer to Spenser]
2 1600—1700
(1893) [Shakespeare to Dryden]
3 1707—1800
(1894) [Pope to Cowper]
4 1800—1832
(1895) [Nineteen Century writers to the death of Scott-]

The examination in this part will require from candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English language and literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each years by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the second period ; all the works of Swift within the third ; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth within the last.

French Language and Literature.—Passages for translation from French into English, and from English into French. Critical questions on the French language and literature.

German Language and Literature.—As in French.

Latin Language and Literature.—Passages for translation from Latin into English ; composition in prose and verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, a paper of critical questions on the style of the Latin orators and poets, based on Cicero, De Oratore, and Quintilian, Institutions Oratoriæ, Lib. X.) ; critical questions on the Latin language and literature.

Greek Language and Literature.—Translations from Greek into English. Composition in prose and verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, a paper of critical questions on the style of the Greek orators and poets, based on Aristotle's Rhetoric (Book iii.) and Poetics ; critical questions on the Greek language and literature.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Passages for translation into English from Sanskrit, and from Sanskrit into English. History of Sanskrit literature (including knowledge of such Indian history as bears upon the subject) ; Sanskrit grammar ; Vedic philology.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translations as in Sanskrit ; history of Arabic literature ; Arabic grammar ; Arabic prosody.

English History.—General questions on English history from 800 to 848 ; questions on the constitutional history of England from 800 to 1848.

Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods.—

1. From the accession of Charlemagne—the Third Crusade. 800—1193.
2. From the Third Crusade—the Diet of Worms. 1193—1521.
3. From the Diet of Worms—the end of the reign of Louis XIV. 1521—1715.
4. From accession of Louis XV.—the French Revolution of 1848—1715—1848.

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian history.

Greek History.—Questions on the general history of Greece to the death of Alexander : questions on the constitutional history of Greece during the same period.

Roman History.—Questions on the general history of Rome to the death of Vespasian ; questions on the constitutional history of Rome during the same period.

In Geek and Roman history candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics :—Algebra, geometry (Euclid and geometrical conic sections), plane trigonometry, plane analytical geometry (less advanced portions), differential calculus (elementary), integral calculus elementary.

Applied Mathematics :—Statics, dynamics of a particle, hydrostatics, geometrical optics, all treated without the aid of the differential or integral calculus.

Advanced Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics :—Higher algebra, including theory of equations, plane and spherical trigonometry, differential calculus, integral calculus, differential equations, analytical geometry, plane and solid.

Applied Mathematics :—Statics, including attractions, dynamics of a particle, rigid dynamics, hydromechanics geometrical and physical optics, geometrical and physical astronomy, excluding the planetary theory.

*The books for 1892 are :—

Chaucer : Prologue to the Canterbury Tales ; The Flower and the Leaf : The Assembly of Foules ; Minor Poems.
Langland : Vision of Piers Plowman.
Spenser : Faery Queen, Books I., II. ; Shepherd's Kalendar.
Sir John Mandeville's Travels.
Sir Thomas More's Utopia.

ACCORDING to the last statistics, published by direction of the French Minister of Education, there have been since 1866 202 women graduates. Of these, 35 were doctors of medicine, 69 bachelors of arts or sciences, 13 licentiates, and 2 pharmacians. Of the 202, no less than 102 graduated at the Paris University, 16 at Lyons, 12 at Nancy, 11 at Bordeaux, &c. Among the foreign lady graduates the great majority were Russian or Roumanian. There were, however, several Poles, as well as a not inconsiderable number of English.

THE *British Medical Journal* understands that the Commission to proceed to India and the East to investigate the distribution, etiology, and pathology of leprosy for the Leprosy Committee will probably consist of the following three gentlemen :—Mr. Beaven Rake, M.D., Lond., Medical Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, Trinidad, nominated by the Royal College of Physicians of London ; Mr. Alfredo Antuners Kanthack, F. R. C.S., nominated by the Royal College of Surgeons of England ; and Mr. George Buckmaster, M. D., Oxon, Lecturer in Physiology at St. George's Hospital, nominated by the Leprosy Committee.

"JACK THE RIPPER."

A LANDLADY'S STARTLING CONFESSIONS.

MR. ALBERT BACKERT, chairman of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee, in a letter to a London paper, says :—"In connection with the late Whitechapel murders, the most remarkable and sensational statement was made to me this morning at my place. At eleven o'clock this morning a very respectable middle-aged woman called at my house, and wished to see me. She was asked in, and then made the following statement to me, which she declared was all quite true. About two years ago, she said, she was living in the model dwellings close by here, and had a bedroom to let furnished. A young man called and engaged the room. After living for some time with her he stated that he had been to sea, and that at the present time he was receiving £1 a week from his father, and was also receiving an allowance from his brother, who was a doctor, and that he did not work himself. She noticed that he had plenty of clothes, including hunting breeches, revolvers, guns, and many other articles which an ordinary working man would not have. He had the door key, and could go out and in at all hours of the night, and used generally to get up about five p.m., but she could not say what time he arrived home at night. On several occasions she noticed that his towels were very blood-stained, for which he accounted by saying that he was fond of painting, and had wiped his brush on them. She also stated that she knew that he had sent the liver, because one afternoon she happened to go to his room and saw him with several pieces of liver on a newspaper, which he stated he had got from a New Zealand boat, as he knew a friend who was on board a frozen mutton boat. She saw him pack it in the box and address it to the chairman of the then Vigilance Committee. He also put some pieces into different envelopes, which he intended sending to the Central News and the press Association and the police, but he forgot them, and she threw them into the dust bin. She noticed also that he had several brass wedding rings on the mantel-shelf, and on one or two occasions he brought home a white apron bloodstained, and gave them to her, and she has them at the present time. He always seemed to have plenty of money, and the morning of the last murder (the Castle Alley) he left, and has never returned. He left a pair of silent shoes, several bags, which she says are bloodstained, and a long overcoat, which is also bloodstained. I asked her if she had been to the police, and she said she had not, as she was afraid of getting into trouble for not having given information before. She said she could hold the secret no longer, and she feels convinced that the man she had lodging with her was the real "Jack the Ripper" and Whitechapel murderer. I feel sure that she was in earnest about this statement and she appeared very nervous, and did not wish her name to be published. I have no doubt that the police will make inquiries into this statement at once, and I directed her to go to Leman Street and give all particulars. I may add that there was another person present when this statement was made this morning."

WHAT THE "RIPPER" LOOKED LIKE.

A representative of the *Globe* succeeded in ascertaining many important facts in connection with the suspicious circumstances related by Mr. Backert in the letter quoted above. It appears that while the woman who told the strange story was living at the top floor of a block of model dwellings in the neighbourhood of Aldgate, the man engagad, on the floor below, a bedroom with lumber-room adjoining, and paid her to keep the former clean, her occupation being that of an office-cleaner. The lumber-room, which contained a sink, was always kept locked, and although she did a portion of her tenant's washing, it was evident he did much of it himself. She describes him as young, of middle height, well-built, with a small fair moustache, and light brown hair, although she had frequently remarked that he had means by which he made his moustache and eyebrows much darker on some occasions than others. His movements during the time the murders were occurring were very mysterious. He had not the appearance of a working man, and admitted that his parents, although in a good position, would have nothing to do with him, as he had been a scapegrace. His brother, who she understood was a doctor, visited him on two occasions, and appeared much older than he. She has no doubt he is English, but he spoke with a nasal twang, which he evidently affected, and used the word "Boss" very frequently in ordinary conversation. He usually rose at two in the afternoon, and would go out about five o'clock, invariably wearing a tall hat and dressed very respectably, but as he had a large number of suits of clothes he often dressed differently, or as she puts it, "He was a man who could so alter his appearance that if you met him in the street once you would not know him again." His clothes were mostly of the best quality, and included dress, shooting, and morning suits.

BLOOD-STAINED CLOTHING.

On one occasion he gave the woman a darkcoloured overcoat to sell, and she offered it to the wife of a working man. The latter, however, pointed out that it was so stained with blood that she would not let her husband wear it. The patches, which were of a dull brown, were thought by the woman to be paint, but when she returned it to the mysterious lodger with an intimation that she could not sell it because of the blood, he laughed lightly, saying the stains were nothing. Nevertheless he burnt the coat, for she subsequently discovered the remains, together with the horn buttons, in the grate. As the murders were committed her suspicions were increased, but she did not communicate them to anyone until the day following the discovery of the body in Pinchim street. She went to clean the bed-room as usual, when she found upon the three mats foot-marks of blood, and upon one a large clot of the same substance. She then spoke of her suspicions to an official connected with the model buildings, but he, evidently believing that an arrest would bring the buildings into disrepute, advised her to say nothing of the matter. As time went on, and the murders continued, she saw in his room many articles which were blood-stained, although he never would allow her to enter the room alone, but remained with her while she performed her work. The lumber-room she never entered, for he kept the key, and on occasions when she wished to enter it for various purposes he always told her to go upstairs to her own apartments. With regard to the "Jack the Ripper" post-cards, the man always wrote his letters in red ink, of which he had a large bottle on the mantel-shelf. Upon the same shelf, too, she first noticed one brass wedding ring, but the number was afterwards increased until there were five, and these he left when he suddenly disappeared. On another occasion she found a piece of dirty rag screwed up and concealed behind a chest of drawers. This she discovered to be a portion apparently torn from a woman's print apron, and on taking it upstairs she saw that it was blood-stained. She washed it, and has it still in her possession. The pattern of the apron may form an important clue. The most remarkable fact, however, is that on the night of each of the murders he was absent, and returned at early morning. On the morning of the Castle Alley murder he disappeared, having previously sold the whole of his belongings. The woman afterwards removed, but a few days ago she again saw him near Aldgate, and this fact, combined with the letters recently published in the press, led her to lay the facts before Mr. Backert. She also states that the man has recently married.

THE PORTUGUESE AND THE ZAMBESI.

ADVICES from Lisbon state that a good deal of excitement has been evoked there by various reports regarding the movements of the two British stern-wheel gunboats intended for the navigation of the Zambesi, which were lately conveyed in detached sections by British men-of-war to the mouth of that river, there to be put together and kept in readiness to start on their voyage. One report says that the two gunboats have already gone up the Zambesi by the Chinde mouth. Supplementing this statement, other accounts assert that the Portuguese gunboats on the station formed a line across the estuary, and so presented a passive resistance to the passage of the British boats, which, it is alleged, in attempting to go by ran down one of the Portuguese gun-vessels and sank her. Finally, further reports state that the British boats are making every preparation to start, but have not yet ascended the Zambesi.

The Press Association, on making inquiries at the British Admiralty and the Foreign Office respecting the above telegram, was officially informed that at neither of the Government offices had any confirmation been received of the alleged sinking of a Portuguese by a British gunboat. The Admiralty does not attach any credence to the report.

THE copper line now being laid between the capital of Bengal and that of

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY IN AFRICA.

The negotiations at Naples between the English and Italian Governments have been broken off, and Sir Evelyn Baring and Sir Francis Grenfell left on the 12th ult. for Brindisi on their return to Egypt.

According to a semi-official account of the rupture contained in a telegram from Naples, dated Oct. 12, the delegates had fixed the delimitation of the spheres of the two Powers in Africa and were discussing the mode by which according to the desire of the British Government, the rights of Egypt over Kassala should be safeguarded in the event of an Italian occupation of the place. The Italian Government had carried its concessions so far as to allow Egyptian rights to be fully reserved, when Sir Evelyn Baring demanded as a *sine qua non* the formal recognition by Italy of Egyptian rights over Kassala, and asked for a distinct engagement on the part of the Italian Government to restore the place to Egypt should the latter reoccupy the Soudan. In these demands the Italian Government found itself unable to acquiesce.

Both at home and in Italy the news of the failure of the negotiations has given rise to a feeling of disappointment, not unmingled with surprise; but no serious check in the hitherto friendly intercourse between the two countries appears to be anticipated; though in Paris the rupture, if so it can be called, has naturally given rise to some sarcastic remarks on Signor Crispi's foreign policy. The Paris papers (the *Daily News* correspondent says) avoid taking the part of either country, but the bias is on the whole in favour of England. The *Riforma* of Oct. 13, in a leading article giving an account of the recent negotiations between Italy and Great Britain, expresses the conviction that they will shortly be resumed and lead to a satisfactory result, sentiments to which the journal in question gave additional expression on the following day.

Lord Dufferin had an interview of an hour's duration with Signor Crispi at Naples on Oct. 15, when complete and cordial assurances were exchanged.

The statement is published by an Italian paper that the rupture in the Anglo-Indian negotiations was in consequence of the action of the French Government, which declared, through the French Ambassador in London, that it would never consent to Italy's occupation of Kassala. The statement is reproduced extensively in the Italian Press. The *Daily News* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the report is discredited there, and the *Paris* declares it is to be a pure invention.

In the course of a lengthy letter in the *Times* of the 15th ult, Sir Samuel Baker states that he visited Kassala in 1861, when he devoted 12 months to the examination of all the Nile tributaries of Abyssinia. He has no hesitation in declaring his opinion that the keys of the Sondan are Kassala, Berber, and Dongala. If he were in command of an expedition to reconquer the Soudan, he should (he says) consider Kassala as the base of an advance that would cut off Berber from Khartoum and leave it unsupported, while a direct advance should be made from Suakim, and at the same time a demonstration from Abou Hamed—143 miles north—at the hill terminus of the Korosko desert. The capital of the Soudan should be either Berber or Shendy. "Kassala is a first-rate strategical centre; the neighbouring mountain of bare granite rises to a height of 18030ft. or 2,000ft., and forms a grand point for military observation. The surrounding country affords pasturage for camels and the Arabs' cattle. There is a cessation of all deserts, and the soil is fertile as the confines are reached where the annual rains awaken into active life all the resources of the earth which have disappeared through drought between Cairo and the Atbara, a distance of 1,200 miles. The Egyptians are thoroughly aware of the importance of Kassala, although the British public may be almost ignorant of its existence. It would be simply impossible for England to hand over such a point, even to so trust-worthy an ally as Italy, as she would forfeit the confidence of the Egyptians, and be regarded either as a knave or a fool, neither of which would increase the respect of those for whom we have sincerely striven, in spite of our broken promises of evacuation. If we remain in Egypt, our first duty will be to protect the true interests of his Highness the Khedive and all his subjects; to keep his territory inviolate; and to regain, whenever the favourable opportunity may arise, all those valuable portions of the Soudan which were recklessly abandoned at a period when England was suffering from an attack of temporary insanity."

THE NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET.

AN INDEPENDENT MINISTRY.—REPUDIATION OF THE CONVENTION OF AUG. 20.

The following is the Ministry which General Chrysostomo has formed, and which appeared in the *Cortes* on the 25th ult.:—

President and Minister of War, General Chrysostomo a Progressist.

Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction, Senhor Antonio Candido Ribeiro De Costa.

Minister of Justice, Senhor Sa Brandas.

Minister of Finance, Senhor Mellor Gouveia, a Regenerador.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Barbosa Bocage, a Regenerador.

Minister of Marine, Senhor Antonio Ennes, a Progressist.

[illegible]er of Public Works, Senhor Thomas Ribeiro.

[illegible]oughly discouraged (the *Times* Lisbon correspo[illegible] tells us), General Chrysostomo went on Saturday night (Oct. 11) to the King to decline forming a [illegible]y, but at his Majesty's request held further [illegible]nces on the following day with those whom [illegible]d chosen as colleagues. In the meantime, [illegible]ms from Mozambique announced that a [illegible] force of 800 men had penetrated the territory of Manica, and that two river boats had entered [illegible]ambesi. This news soon produced the beneficial [illegible]ct of removing all difficulties in the formation of the Cabinet, and induced all those who had been indicated as Ministers to place their services unconditionally at the disposition of General Chrysostomo, thus terminating the twenty-six days' crisis. The Manica country was assigned to Portugal under the Anglo-Portuguese Convention.

The entry of the British South Africa Company's Expedition into the Manica territory, reported in the above telegram, is declared to be unfounded at the company's offices in London, where inquiries have been made on the subject. It is pointed out that the pioneer force of the chartered company is at Mount Hampden, which is several hundred miles distant from the Manica country.

When the Portuguese Ministers presented themselves on the 15th ult. to the Chamber of Deputies, the Premier (Gen. Chrysostomo) read a declaration which, referring to the difficulty with England, stated that the Cabinet could not recommend that sanction should be given to the Convention of Aug. 20, though they would accept modifications that would tend to a restoration of harmony between the two nations.

The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family returning to Lisbon from Cintra on the 14th inst. were welcomed on arrival by a large number of naval and military officers, a fact which is interpreted as a good omen.

GERMANY.

After an absence abroad of nearly three months, the Empress Frederick and her daughter reached Berlin again on Saturday (Oct. 12.)

Gen. von Caprivi has returned to Berlin from his round of official visits among the Courts of South Germany, which included those of Wurtemberg, Baden, and Darmstadt, and at each of which the Chancellor was received with every mark of favour and distinction.

Major von Wissmann will return to East Africa in the latter part of this month, after visiting Prince Bismarck at Varzin.

The new German Colonial Council is shortly to be formally constituted. It will consist of about thirty members, probably under the presidency of Prince Hohenlohe, an uncle of the Empress, who takes a deep interest in colonial affairs. Its functions will be merely consultative.

It is officially denied that Gen. von Waldersee, the chief of the General Staff, is about to retire.

Telegraphing on Oct. 10, the *Times* Berlin correspondent said:—Yesterday's subscriptions to the new Imperial Three per Cent. loan of 170 million marks and the Prussian Consols loan of sixty-five millions proved to have been even larger than was anticipated. For the former 422 millions were offered, and for the latter ninety-seven millions.

On Oct. 11, the Reichsbank raised its rate of discount to 5½, the rate for loans on Securities of the German Empire and of the German States to 6, and that for loans on other Securities to 6½. The Governors of the Bank declared the measure to be absolutely necessary, as the danger of further outflows of gold, especially to Russia and Roumania, still existed, and as the position of the Bank was, on the whole, very favourable.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Ferry has accepted an invitation from Tonquin to be a candidate for the representation of that colony on the Colonial Protectorate Council.

President Carnot has conferred the degrees of Chevalier upon Lieutenant-Colonel Zermoloff, and of officer of the Legion of Honour upon General Bobriloff, two Russian officers, in recognition of the cordial welcome given to General Boisdeffre upon his recent visit to Russia.

M. Rouvier has submitted to the Budget Committee his scheme for raising twelve millions by a stamp duty on trade mark medicines and cosmetics. The Academy of Medicine has approved the idea. M. Rouvier calculates that with this sum, added to the rice duty and the five millions saved by the delay in issuing the loan, next year's Budget will show a surplus of four millions available for supplementary credits.

The revenue returns for the nine months to Sept. 30 show an excess of forty-five millions over the estimates and of fifty-three millions over 1889, the aggregate being 1835 millions against an estimate of 1790 millions. The estimate for 1889 was 1781 millions. The chief increases are death duties twenty-two millions, spirits sixteen millions, and beet sugar ten millions. Foreign and colonial sugar fell off by five millions, tobacco by one million, and the produce of State Domains by three millions.

The Minister of Commerce on Oct. 14 was authorised by his colleagues to present to the Chamber two Tariffs—one maximum and the other minimum. The maximum tariff would be applicable to such countries as should make no concessions to France, whereas the minimum tariff would be applied to such Powers as should grant France commercial advantages. The two tariffs have been approved by the Ministory, and will be presented to Parliament without delay. The bill, of which they constitute the main object, also contains various legal stipulations. One of them is to the effect that Government may of itself grant the benefit of the minimum tariff to any nation that may offer France commercial advantages, but that concessions on the part of the French Government could not acquire fixed duration without the assent of Parliament.

Ex-Lieutenant Bonnet was tried by the Nancy magistrates on Oct. 10 with closed doors. He had no counsel, and admitted having during the last two months given information to a German agent in regard to the Belfort defences and other military matters. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 5,000 francs, and to deprivation of civic rights and restriction as to place of residence for ten years.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Diet of Prague was opened on Oct. 14 with what the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* regards as the untoward announcement that Prince Charles von Schwarzenberg requested six weeks' leave of absence. This was tantamount to a declaration that the Prince did not intend to vote for bills on which the Czecho-German compromise is to be based, and the effect of this was very depressing on the Old Czech party, to which the Prince belongs. On the other hand, the Young Czechs were jubilant. Obviously, if the bills are not passed, Count Taaffe will have to resign; for his policy of conciliating the Czechs will have broken down, and a change not only of Ministers but of system will have become imperative. However, the Government affects to remain sanguine of passing the bills.

At the opening sitting of the Diet of Lower Austria, on Oct. 14, the Governor, Count Kielmansegg, presented bills relative to the enlargement of Vienna. The proposals contained in these bills have reference to the union of the suburban communes with the city of Vienna, the new municipal statue, and the new electoral law for the municipality. The Governor's speech was well received and warmly applauded. The *Standard* correspondent, says the Emperor, is most anxious to see the capital once more gay and prosperous, and it is he who has taken the initiative in the project of expansion.

THE BALKANS.

It is stated on good authority that Russia in no way encourages the pretensions of Prince Karageorgevitch to the throne of Servia. Moreover, the Czar is understood to feel sincere sympathy for the difficult position in which the young King is placed.

It is positively denied that King Milan approached either the Regency or the Government with a view to being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Servian forces.

King Milan will leave Belgrade shortly for Paris, as the discussion in the Skuptschina, which meets on Nov. 1, on the financial matters in which he is interested may have a better result in his absence.

The relations between Austria-Hungary and Servia are now restored to the friendly footing on which they stood during King Milan's reign, the vexed question of the swine export having been at last settled. The resumption of the swine export from Servia to Austria-Hungary does not, however, affect the contract signed with the British company for the erection of a pork salting and curing factory at Nish.

The Servian Legations at Berlin, Rome, Athens, and Bucharest, which were abolished last year, are to be restored in 1891, after the voting of the necessary grants by the Skuptschina.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has issued a Decree making the study of the Russian language obligatory in all the public schools in the country.

RUSSIA.

It is stated in Russian official circles, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent, that the Czar will soon return to St. Petersburg from his hunting seat at Spahla. He will, however, not stay long in the capital, but will proceed to Odessa to take leave of the Czarevitch, who is supposed to be shortly leaving for his long tour, though all sorts of rumours have been current to the negative—one relating to the "opposition" of the Empress to the project.

The Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaievitch, who went out of his mind at the conclusion of the military manoeuvres in Volhynia, will be conveyed to the Crimea, where he will pass the winter.

According to the intelligence from Skiernevicz, Gen. von Werder, formerly German Military Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, is now gradually recovering from the wound which he received when accidentally shot by Dr. Hirsch, the Czar's Court physician, during one of the Imperial shooting excursions.

As soon as the organisation of Sebastopol as a purely military port is completed, no Jews will any longer be allowed to reside in the town.

The projected railway from European Russia to Vladivostock, on the Pacific coast of Siberia, has for some time engaged the serious attention of the Government on account of its great importance in political, strategical, administrative, and economic respects. As the railway would traverse no less a distance than 5,000 English miles, the cost of its construction is reckoned at about 400,000,000 roubles, or about £42,500,000. Surveys are at present in progress, but the whole question of its construction remains still under deliberation.

ZANZIBAR AND THE GERMANS.

THE *Daily News* Berlin correspondent writes:—The Social Democratic Berlin *Volksblatt* publishes a strictly private circular issued by the Board of Directors of the German East Africa Company to its members as to the indemnity which the company is to demand from the Imperial Government at the impending negotiations about the future organization of East Africa. The circular complains that now all the rights of sovereignty are being exercised by the Imperial Commissioner, the only function left to the company is the Customs administration. The company would be willing to give up its rights of sovereignty if certain concessions of authority were granted it. Among these is that the Customs and sea traffic should be administered in common with the company. The Government is only to collect such duties as are stipulated in the Treaty of Commerce between Germany and Zanzibar of Dec. 20, 1885, and to make alterations in the tariff only in agreement with the company. It is further proposed that direct imports and exports should only be allowed at Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, and Lindi, while the other places, according to importance of their trade, are to be made either subordinate Customs stations or prohibited stations. In this way it is proposed to make the principal Customs ports—Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, and Lindi—take the place of Zanzibar. The new arrangement would have for its object the weakening of the present commercial importance of the island of Zanzibar and hastening the formation of centres of traffic on the mainland. The circular says:—"As long as we have not severed the threads, which connect the traders, especially of Bagamoyo and Pangani, with those of Zanzibar, the development of our territory and our chief harbours will be checked. After Zanzibar has once become the principal port, its importance will not be capable of being lessened by political changes, but only by closing the present intercourse with Bagamoyo and Pangani." The Empire is, of course, to pay the 4000,000 marks to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the cession of the coast territory.

It is stated in certain quarters in Berlin that conferences are to be held at the Foreign Office during the present month, when the question of building a hospital in German East Africa will be considered. In consequence of the recent Anglo-German Agreement, the views of those who are concerned in the matter considerably differ, the correspondent of the *Daily News* says. Some think that the original plan of building the hospital on the island of Zanzibar should be adhered to; others wish to see it on the mainland. The head physician of the East Africa Company pleads for it to be in Zanzibar, while the Evangelical Missionary Society as well as the Government is in favour of its being built on German territory. The Emperor is also said to favour the latter plan, and he has already given a considerable sum in aid of the scheme.

THE best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-purifying Remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

THE TIPPERARY PROSECUTIONS.

WHEN the Tipperary trials were resumed on the 10th ult., it was found that the two principal defendants, Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. W. O'Brien,, M.P. were absent, and no explanation was offered on their behalf. Counsel for the Crown accordingly applied to the magistrates to sign the statutory certificate with a view to recover from those who had become bail for their appearance the amount of their sureties. After some opposition, based on a technical point, the Court granted the certificate, issued fresh warrants for the arrest of the absconding defendants, and adjourned the further proceedings until the following day.

After the Court adjourned on Monday, (14th ult) Mr. Ronan went to Dublin to consult with the Irish Attorney-General as to the means which should be adopted for overcoming the deadlock caused by the refusal of the magistrates to proceed with the case in the absence of Mr. O'Mahony. It was found that the only way out of the difficulty was to strike Mr. O'Mahony's name out of the indictment, and at the sitting of the Court on Tuesday (15th ult.) the decision of the Crown to adopt this course was communicated to the Bench. Objections taken by Mr. Healy that the dismissal invalidated the proceedings against the other defendants were overruled, and the examination of witnesses was resumed.

The proceedings on Wednesday (16th ult.) were marked by fewer scenes than on some preceding days, and progress was therefore made in the taking of evidence. Counsel for the Crown explained that its object was to prove a conspiracy initiated in June, 1889, and continued to the 9th of last month.

No information was received as to the whereabouts of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien until Thursday morning, (17th ult) when *United Ireland* printed the following telegram from Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., in Cherbourg with Mr. Dillon, M. P., giving an account of the voyage from Dalkey to France:—

"Just arrived, after singularly unfortunate passage. Rowed out of Dalkey Wednesday, midnight, to yacht lying two miles off; not an enemy in sight. Next morning found us ninety miles away towards Welsh coast with light breeze astern. Friday and Saturday fell dead calm. Sunday morning rounded Land's End. Wind again died away, forced to lay all day in brilliant sunshine within two miles of shore. Trinity House cutter passed quite close; crew of Royal Adelaide of Falmouth actually exchanged greetings with our sailors. Dublin steamer also passed close. Heavy fog came down Sunday night and buried us from sight; four steamers were blowing fog-horns around us during night. By morning had cleared the Lizard, and darted across for French coast out of track of British shipping. Becalmed again. Monday obliged to beat up Channel by Channel Islands. Brisk gale sprang up on Monday night. Yacht behaved magnificently. While passing Guernsey after midnight were apparently pursued for some hours closely by a revenue cutter, which was unable to weather out the gale and gave up the chase. This morning we were running free before the wind for Cherbourg, and landed on French territory about eleven o'clock. The weather, which was phenomenally fine, is now squally and dangerous. We had reached our last day's supply of fresh water and ship's oil. All arrangements worked well, thanks to a prominent Dublin citizen, who superintended them perfectly and with unparalleled good luck."

A Dublin telegram to the Press Association confirmed the above, adding that the fugitive would catch a steamer at Havre for America. Mrs. O'Brien, who awaited in Dublin the news of her husband's safe arrival, was much delighted at the reciept of the telegram from him at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon 16th ult. She has left Dublin to join her husband at Paris.

A Reuter's telegram says:—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, accompanied by Mr. John Clancy, left Cherbourg by train from Paris at 6-24 on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien, in conversation with the reporter of a Paris journal stated how they escaped from Ireland to Cherbourg, and then gave an outline of their plans for the near future. They intended they said to start for America on the 25th ult. where they anticipate collecting quite as much money, if not more, than in 1879. They will aim at providing resources for the immediate need caused by the bad potato crop, and a fund which shall permit an end of evictions being made. They intend visiting "every town" in the United States, where they will spend four or five months. As to their bail, the British Government are welcome to keep it. Meanwhile Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien, who purpose staying in Paris till the end of next week, mean to enlighten French opinion as to what is going on in Ireland.

The *Times* awaits with interest the verdict of Mr. Gladstone upon the latest development of Parnellite morals, which it associates with the pressing necessity of the Parnellite party for more funds. The *Standard* says that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have merely shown themselves consistent, and to be excellent representatives of an agitation whose weapons have been boycotting, the mutilation of cattle, and brazen-faced falsehood, and it is "only natural and proper that dishonest and treasonable agitators who began by advocating systematised robbery should end by absconding." The *Daily News* says that in leaving for America Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon and their friends are at least justified in feeling that they have only taken themselves out of the jurisdiction of a court in which there was no possibility of doing them justice. The *Morning Post* holds that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have failed to appear because they cannot any longer deceive the British public by vindicating the terrorising methods of the League. The *Daily Chronicle* goes the length of hinting that the Government could have prevented the flight of the Nationalist leaders had it cared to do so. The *Morning Advertiser* and the *Manchester Courier* incline to the opinion that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien simply ran away to avoid punishment. The *Manchester Examiner* says that there is absolutely no ground on which this culminating contempt of court can be justified. It is to be borne in mind, says the *Manchester Guardian*, that the result of the trial was a foregone conclusion, and that the action of the absentees cannot justly be regarded from a point of view which would be in place if the court were a normal one, and if the trial were before a jury or even before a judge whose character and position guaranteed impartiality.

The *Dublin Express* says:—After this latest escapade can any serious man propose to establish a Legislature to be directed by such men and their followers? However excellent laws they might enact, any criminal might with reason plead that the example of his legislators exonerated him from obedience to them. The *Freeman's Journal*, closing a sarcastic article on the subject, says:—What an anxious Government this is! Balfour and his pashas are covered with ridicule, and when people begin to laugh at a Minister he is done for. Nothing out of Ireland could equal the confusion and chaos in which the Chief Secretary's Administration finds itself. Even in the simple matter of recognisances the Government have blundered The *Irish Times* says:—This is not only a revolt against the jurisdiction but an abandonment of the people who have been led, by a policy which Parnell himself has seriously disapproved of, into a helpless and hopeless condition.

Mr. O'Brien, M. P., Mr. Dillon, M. P., and Mr. John Clancy, Sub-Sheriff of Dublin, arrived in Paris on the 17th ult. and drove at once to the Continental Hotel, afterwards spending the day with Mr. O'Brien's father-in-law, Mr. Raffalovitch, in the Avenue Trocadero. It is needless to say that they were beseiged by reporters, for whom, as Mr. Dillon was very fatigued, Mr. O'Brien acted as spokesman, describing his journey and patiently explaining the intricacies of Irish politics to his visitors. They are reported as looking in good health and spirits.

We knew, "Mr. O'Brien told a representative of Dalziel, "we were closely watched. In order to elude the vigilance of the detectives who might have pursued us, we kept a course close to the shore, but even then we had to be careful to avoid being seen by the Coast-guards. On Sunday evening a boat from Falmouth came close alongside our yacht, and her crew questioned us as to the character and destination of our craft. We believed that the boat had been sent to capture us and we felt that we were lost. But suddenly a mist began falling, thanks to which we were able to make our escape. We found navigation very difficult, because almost the entire time we were in a complete calm, and our sails were useless."

It was not Mr. Murphy's yacht in which Messrs Dillon and O'Brien escaped. Mr. Murphy M.P., has only a small yawl, which he keeps at Bantry, and it is quite unsuited for a voyage to France at this season.

Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien are now the lions of Paris, and they express themselves as much impressed by the kindness already shown to them. "No shadows here," remarked Mr. O'Brien with a laugh. In reply to a question (says a Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*), Mr. Dillon said, "I made a special inquiry in regard to the question of good faith, and I was quite satisfied that we were no more under an obligation to keep within bounds than a prisoner to remain within prison walls. We were watched and dogged everywhere, and the police had warrants ready three days beforehand. I cannot tell what a sense of freedom we feel here in Paris at being rid of our 'shadows.' You cannot go out for a walk with your wife but the 'shadows' are around. They are most offensive and intrusive." "Cannot you tell them to keep away?" asked a friend of Mr. O'Brien. "If you do they become insolent. For a word they would knock you on the head, and you have no remedy." "Would the Government," I asked Mr. Dillon, "be likely to ask for your extradition?" "That would be a step," was the reply, "which would not have the remotest chance of success. I should hope they would be ashamed of such a thing. England for so long the champion of liberty, asking France to give up two British members of Parliament! I believe we are the only instance of members of the English Parliament being political refugees in a foreign country."

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, in conversation with Paris journalists, have, it is said, expressed their confident belief that by the time of their return their friend Mr. Gladstone would be on the high road to power and the Irish cause triumphant.

Mr. Dillon stated that he never had any intention of going to Rome, the question between the Irish Bishops and Bishop O'Dwyer being one belonging entirely to the domain of ecclesiastical etiquette, and in no sense referring to himself.

M. BLOWITZ'S INTERVIEW.

There is an interview with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in the *Times* from the pen of M. de Blowitz. Here are extracts:—

Does your Home Rule scheme involve the severance of Ireland from England?—We are not mad; we know our great interest are bound up with England. We do not aim at separation from the Empire. Irish soldiers will continue to serve it as well as English. We do not want a separate Parliament except for Irish affairs. What we want above all is to be governed honestly. I do not speak of the English Administration; I do not think that is corrupt. I speak of the Irish Administration, which I consider the most corrupt in the world. What we want is to be governed honestly, to feel that we have in England a friendly nation not a nation of tyrants keeping us under their yoke, and doing nothing to give us the independent industry to which we aspire. English charity to Ireland is the worst of evils. For this degrading and demoralizing charity we want to substitute self-reliance.

Have you renounced the dynamite policy?—"Yes. In despotic countries fanatical minds resort to violence. We had no control over our American friends. They met Germans and Russians there and associated with them, imbibing Nihilist ideas; and hence they had recourse to dynamite, but this was never in the spirit of the Irish. It is a German and Russian importation in Irish politics. The ear of the English people is now open to our complaints, which they see to be well-founded. Mr. Gladstone's eloquence has much aided us and the Liberal party now shows the greatest sympathy; and with Mr. Parnell, the greatest parliamentary tactician of the age, our cause has made immense progress."

Does your plan consist in dividing the large estate among the peasantry?—"Not in the Socialist way. We do not mean to despoil the large landowners, but we want all land to be cultivated, instead of having in every corner of the country tyrants who leave their land uncultivated rather than let it to free men who will render the soil as fertile as possible and acquire the independence secured by industry."

THE SHADOW AND THE SHIELD.

[*Punch* this week contains a cartoon by Mr. Linley Sambourne representing an Indian woman cowering before the Shadow of Caste, and clinging to the robes of Britannia, who carries a Shield.]

Yes, compassion is due to thee, India's young daughter;
The sounds of thy sorrow, thy plaint of dispair,
Have reached English ears o'er the wide westward water,
And sympathy stirred, seldom slumbering there.

Child-wife, or Child-Widow, in agony kneeling,
And clasping the skirts of the armed Island Queen,
Her heart is not cold to thine urgent appealing;
Considerate care in her glances is seen.

Not hot as the urgings of zealotry heady,
The action of her who's protectrice and guide.
Her stroke must be measured, her sympathy steady,
Whose burden's as great as her power is wide.

She stands, Ægis-armed, looked forth calm reflective,
Across the wide stretches of old Hindostan.
The plains now subdued to her power protective,
Saw politic Akbar and sage Shah Jehan.

If Akbar was pitiful, Islam's great sworder,
Shall she of the Ægis be less so than he?
The marriage of widows he sanctioned, his order,
Three centuries since laid the ban on Suttee.

And she, his successor, has rescued already,
The widow from fire, and the child from the flood;
For mercy's her impulse, her policy steady,
Opposes the creed-thralls whose chrism is blood.

And now the appeal of the Child-Widow reaches,
The ears ever open to misery's plaint.
She *thinks*—for the sway of long centuries teaches,
That zeal should not hasten, and patience not faint.

The child kneeling there at her skirts is the creature
Of tyrannous ages of creed and of caste;
She bears, helpless prey of the priest, on each feature,
The petiful brand of a pitiless past.

Long-wrought, closely knit, subtly swaying, deep-rooted,
The system whose shadow is over the child;
By grey superstition debased and imbruted,
By craft's callous cruelty deeply defiled.

But long-swaying custom hath far-reaching issues,
The hand that assails it doth ill to show haste;
The knife that would search poor humanity's tissues,
Hath healing for object, not ravage or waste.

Not coldness, but coolness, sound policy pleads for,
But subject to that, human sympathies yearn
To aid the child-victim the woman's heart bleeds for,
For whom a man's breast with compassion must burn.

Poor child! The dark shadow that closely pursues her,
Means menacing Terror; she sues for a shield,
And how shall the strong Ægis-bearer refuse her?
The bondage of caste to calm justice must yield.

We dare not be deaf to the voice of the pleader,
For freedom and purity, nature and right;
Let Wisdom, high-throned as controller and leader,
Meet cruelty's steel with the shield of calm might!
—*Punch.*

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.

THE ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.

THE accounts of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30, 1890, have been received from India, and, subject to audit, the net revenue admits of the payment of a dividend for the half-year of 2l. 10s. per cent., tax free, Indian and English.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on Oct. 15 at the offices, 123 Bishopsgate Street. Mr. D. H. Small (chairman) stated that it would be seen from the accounts that progress had been made in nearly every item. The balance of the profit and loss, which had increased by 3,600l., arose from the high rate of interest ruling in India and from exchange, and the directors had resolved, in addition to the dividend of 3 per cent., to pay a bonus of 1 per cent. per annum, besides crediting to doubtful debt account 4,000l. The new branch of the bank at Simla was opened on March 31, and the manager believed it would turn out a success, as during the three months it had been opened they had received a very fair amount of deposits. The establishment of the new branch accounted for the increase in the management expenses. The report was adopted.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of this bank was held on Oct. 15 at the Cannon-street Hotel, to declare an interim dividend. Mr. William Paterson (chairman) said that the whole of the loss due to the serious defalcation at Calcutta had been written off, and the prospects of the bank's business generally were encouraging. The whole loss was about twelve lacs of rupees, or £80,000; but they hoped to realise certain securities to the extent of five lacs, so that the actual absolute loss would be about £50,000. They were sorry that the cashier should have escaped punishment, but the matter was not entirely settled. Certain acts had been done in the office at Calcutta contrary to the instructions of the board, especially the granting of money to employes in advance upon pieces of paper known as "chits," a practice calculated to foster unthrift and extravagance. He did not believe that the bank or any of its officials were involved in any way in the gold speculation in Calcutta. A resolution approving of the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum for the half-year was agreed to.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Oct. 16.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut. W A W Strickland, India, 28, Argyle-road, Castle Hill, Ealing.
H E Ransom (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall.
H T Ross (Cov), Madras, 45, Pall-mall.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

L Palit (Cov), India, 2 months, M C
J M Harman, India, 2 months, M C
W E Muntz, India, 2 months' extraordinary leave on M C
C Roberts, India, 1 month, M C
J B Braddon, India, 6 months, M C
F Walley-Dod, India, 18 days' furlough.
M J Chabrel, India, 1 week's extraordinary leave and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

H P Muloch (Cov), India.
H Denby, India.
F T Paine, India.
A M Anscombe, India.
Surg M C Reeves, Madras.
M C Lewis, Madras.
E D Talati, Bombay.
T Ker, Bombay.

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W H C Wylie, C1E, Bengal SC
Colonel T Walker, Bombay RA
Brigade-Surgeon D J McCarthy, MD, Madras
Major D A A Macpherson, Bengal SC
Captain H L Begbie, Madras
Lieut C Herbert, Bengal SC
Lieut P A Smurthwaite, Bombay SC
Captain W J Honner, Bengal RA
Lieut A C B Johnson, Bengal SC
Surg-Major M D Moriarty, MD, Bengal
Major R F Moore, Bengal RE
Lieut W L Davidson, Bengal SC
Captain R H F Anderson, Bengal SC
Colonel J E Campbell, Bengal SC

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Colonel R Bullock, Madras SC, 3 months, MC
Colonel C H Palmer, Bengal SC, 6 months, MC
Lieut-Col F M Hunter, CB, CSI, Bombay SC, 66 days, PA
Colonel F Tweedell, Bengal Infantry, 6 months, PA
Captain R H F Anderson, Bengal SC, 10 days, PA
Surgeon-Major S J Goldsmith, Bombay, 6 months, MC
Surgeon-Major A B Straham, Bengal, 5 months, MC.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major Sir C H Leslie, Bart, Bengal SC
Lieut W A W Strickland, Bengal SC
Captain C J B H Dressner, Bengal SC
Lieut F C Legan-Home, Madras SC
Brigadier-General H S Anderson, CB, Bombay SC.

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 14.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military forces and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Maj T J Bailey and Maj S F Gordon.

To be Major—Capt H S Wheatley.

Lieutenants to be Captains—W P Anderson, F Campbell, G H Weller, G P Ranken, J M Fleming, W A B Dennys, J Lampen, N C Perkins, C G F Edwards, R H Twigg, H Hamilton, J R Dunlop-Smith, F W Repton, R G Egerton, R F H Anderson, R M Maxwell, T H Bairnsfather, B W Morton, I S Newmarch, W Thuillie, L E Cooper, E B Burton, G F Rowcroft, W Prior, M A Kerr, G H Butcher, D C F Macintyre, A R Browning, C H Billings, J R C Colvin P B Vaughan.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut F P Webber, from the Royal Sussex Regt; Lieut T Y Siddon, from the Worcestershire Regt; Lieut Fitz Wintle, from the Border Regt; Lieut H W R Senior, from the Leinster Regt; Lieut E W Brackenbury, from the East Surrey Regt; Sec Lieut M Williamson, from the Royal West Surrey Regt; Sec Lieut F P S Dunsford, from the Durham Lt In; Sec Lieut C C Renton, from the Yorkshire Lt In; Sec Lieut A E Webb, from the Northumberland Fusiliers.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Capt C H Simpson and Capt H H Young.

Lieutenants to be Captains—H J Bremner, W H Dobbie, J Vans-Agnew, T H Plumer, E C W M Kennedy, J H Smith, H J A Rowe, H G Sutton.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut A J Campbell, from the East Lancashire Regt; Lieut H A F Magrath, from the Royal Marine Lt Inf; Lieut C H Williams, from the Yorkshire Lt In; Lieut J W Orchard, from the Bedfordshire Regt; Sec Lieut W G Nisbet, from the Royal West Surrey Regt; Sec Lieut G W Johnson, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General—Brig-Surg A Porter, M D.

To be Brigade-Surgeon—Surg-Maj J F Sargent.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains—C P. Campbell, W W Battiscombe, W G Alban, E A Kettlewell, R H Light, A E S Searle, E J Carter, R P Z Barnett, A Beale, C H C Heyman, W J R Wickham.

To be Lieutenants—Sec. Lieut W W G Griffith, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Sec Lieut F G de Salvo, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels—Lieut-Col W B Warner, Madras Cavalry; Lieut-Col H M Ramsay, Bengal Infantry.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—Col G C Ross, Bengal Staff Corps; Col A T Woodhouse, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut-Col J E P Mosley, Bengal Staff Corps; Maj C H Simpson, Madras Staff Corps; Brig-Surg J Bennett, M D, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half-Pay List to the Retired List:—Surg J G Hancock, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—Col T G Crawley, Liverpool Regt, to be an Assist Adjt-Genl of a District, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj J C R Glasgow, Suffolk Regt, whose tenure of appointments has expired; Capt W G Hamilton, East Lancashire Regt, to be a Dep-Assist Adjt-Gen of a District, Bengal Establishment, vice Capt R H Jennings, R E, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

To be Station Staff Officers, First Class:—

BENGAL.

Capt. G. M. Bullock, Devonsbire Regt.; Capt. G. S. C. Jenkinson, Derbyshire Regt.; Captain, L. G. C Taylor, Connaught Rangers; Maj. A. G. Watson, East Lancashire Regt.

MADRAS.

Capt. G. A. P. Evans, 7th Hussars; Capt. R. P. Macdonald, D.S.O., Hampshire Regt.

BOMBAY.

Capt. W. Scott-Moncrieff, Middlesex Regt.

REFORM FOR INDIA.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting was held at the Croyd

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

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Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

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WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

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have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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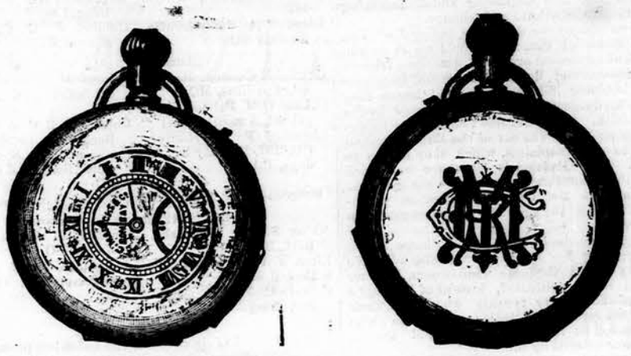

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Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, ¾ plate, chronometer balance, isochronous hair-spring, jewelled in 19 jewels, 2½ oz. gold highly finished case: a magnificent watch.

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1st quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	460
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Ditto Crystal Face	320
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	210
Ditto Crystal Face	180

SILVER

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, best lever movement, compensation balance, full plate, fully jewelled, in Sterling Silver solid case, highly finished.

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1st Quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	140
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Solid 18-carat Gold Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 140.

Solid Sterling Silver Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 7.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest, Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S SOAP**

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears' Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

Stephens Inks

BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. *Mention this Paper.*

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TRADE-MARK.

PASTA MACK

For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

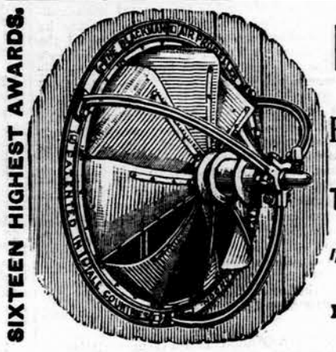
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



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If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by takin this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCUET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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